

JPRS 78846

27 August 1981

Korean Affairs Report

No. 154



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

27 August 1981

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 154

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

- Reunification Through DCRK Advocated
(KCNA, 5 Aug 81) 1

SCUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

- Policy Differences at KDI Reported
(Chang Song-won; TONGA ILBO, 1 Aug 81) 3

MILITARY AFFAIRS

- Fighter Plane Production Plan Reported
(Yi Yong-su; TONGA ILBO, 4 Aug 81) 5

ECONOMY

- Big Business Groups' Investment Plan Reported
(THE KOREA TIMES, 16 Jul 81) 7

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

- 1960 Kim Il-song Speech to Provincial Party Plenum
(Pyongyang Domestic Service, 5 Aug 81) 9

- Revolutionary Mettle of KWP Hailed
(Editorial; NODONG SINMUN, 27 Jun 81) 35

- Kim Il-song Theory on Music Praised
(KCNA, 10 Aug 81) 44

Death of Kang Pan-sok Observed (KCNA, 31 Jul 81)	46
Briefs	
Missions Mark Struggle Month	48
ECONOMY	
Consumer Goods Production Urged (Editorial; Pyongyang Domestic Service, Aug 81)	49
Report on Agricultural Growth in Country (KCNA, 4 Aug 81)	51
Preparations for Winter Fishing Season Discussed (KCNA, 10 Aug 81)	53
Kim Il-song Thanks 18 September Reservoir Workers (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 2 Aug 81)	54
DPRK Scores Gains in Cement Production (KCNA, 10 Aug 81)	56
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	
Education Progresses Thanks to 'Glorious Party Center' (KCNA, 5 Aug 81)	57
Report on Housing Conditions in DPRK (KCNA, 3 Aug 81)	59
KOREANS IN JAPAN	
Various Chongnyon Delegations Arrive (KCNA, 1 Aug 81)	61
Chong Chun-ki Attends Party for Chongnyon Groups (KCNA, 1 Aug 81)	62
Tonghae Trading Company Anniversary Noted (KCNA, 7 Aug 81)	63
Briefs	
Korean Students From Japan	64
FOREIGN RELATIONS	
Cuban Lecture Marks DPRK's Anti-U.S. Struggle Month (KCNA, 3 Aug 81)	65
'NODONG SINMUN' Marks Guinea-Bissau Anniversary (KCNA, 3 Aug 81)	67

'NODONG SINMUN' Article Marks Niger Anniversary (KCNA, 3 Aug 81)	68
Pakistani Groups Prepare for Kim's 70th Birthday (KCNA, 2 Aug 81)	69
Briefs	
Mozambique Delegation	70
Message on Indian Floods	70
Swiss National Day	70
Hwang Chang-yop Meeting	71
Upper Volta Family	71
Sierra Leone President Greeted	71
Yugoslav Envoy	71
U.S. Scholar	71
Danish Youth Delegation	71
Envoy to Guinea-Bissau	72
Envoy to Maldives	72
Colombian Chuchie Official	72
Films on Anti-U.S. Month	72
Japanese Dietman	72
Outgoing Pakistani Envoy	73
Japanese Teachers Group	73
JSP Activists	73
New Ghana Envoy	73
Japanese Visitor	73
U.S. Korean Arrives	74
Colombia-Korea Friendship Delegation	74
Joint Statement	74
Message From Mongolian Official	74
Outgoing Ugandan Ambassador	74
Ghanaian Envoy	75
Mozambique Friendship Delegation	75

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

'NODONG SINMUN' Comments on Western Sahara Issue (KCNA, 7 Aug 81)	76
--	----

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REUNIFICATION THROUGH DCRK ADVOCATED

SK051532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Aug (KCNA)--The Korean people will certainly accomplish the historic cause of national reunification by thwarting and frustrating the U.S. imperialists manoeuvres of domination and interference and founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in great unity, declares NODONG SINMUN in its article Wednesday.

The article recalls that at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on condition that the North and South of Korea recognize and tolerate each others ideas and social systems.

This proposal, the article goes on, represents the Korean people's unshakable will to solve the reunification question by the efforts of our nation itself without any foreign interference.

If the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is to be achieved through the founding of a confederal state, the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its war policy must be ended, first of all.

Because the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and new war provocation manoeuvres are fraught with a constant danger of a war of northward invasion breaking out any moment, together with the danger of permanent division of our country.

The national desire of the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by founding a confederal state cannot be realised with the aggressors left alone to occupy a half of our country.

Another important point in carrying into practice the proposal for founding the DCRK is to thwart and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the United States.

The proposal for founding the confederal state is a patriotic reunification proposal for determinedly rejecting "two Koreas" and "two nations" and accomplishing the historic cause of national reunification so that our people may live forever as one nation in one Korea. This proposal can be materialised only when the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" scheme is shattered.

What is required next to materialise the proposal for founding the DCRK is to put an end to the U.S. imperialists encouragement to the South Korean puppet clique and their interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

An independent and peaceful reunification of the country is unthinkable under the present condition in which a harsh military fascist rule has been established and democracy is totally obliterated in South Korea and the Korean peninsula is in a state of extreme tension due to U.S. imperialists' interference.

The U.S. imperialists must pull out of South Korea without delay, giving up their occupation policy in South Korea and all their interference in Korean internal affairs, must give up their "two Koreas" scheme, stop encouraging the puppet clique and wash their hands of Korea for good.

CSO: 4120/298

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLICY DIFFERENCES AT KDI REPORTED

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 3 Aug 81 p 3 Seoul US Embassy translation

[Article by Reporter Chang Song-won: "Dispute Over Economic Management"]

[Summary] Recently, there was a verbal controversy at the Korea Development Institute over whether the nation should pursue an economic policy for stability or for growth. In the dispute, participated in by economists, bankers, businessmen, representatives of economic organizations, and journalists, a group of businessmen advocated an economic expansion policy.

But they were outnumbered by the group of professors, bankers, and journalists who insisted on giving emphasis to economic stabilization. Officials of the Economic Planning Board, who were in favor of stability, at heart, did not lose the chance and concluded the discussions by emphasizing that it is inevitable to continue to pursue the stabilization policy.

In fact, it was nothing but a foregone conclusion. It seems that the general opinion at present is that there can be no alternative but to pursue a policy for economic stability. And the policy pursued by the EPB is actually no exception from this line.

Those in favor of the stabilization policy maintain that the stabilization policy is desirable even for future economic growth. According to a survey conducted by the EPB, urban workers suffer hardships in this period of economic depression, while limiting their family budget to daily necessities.

Accordingly, there is an increasing need to indirectly help improve their household income by stabilizing prices. Stability in wages should be ensured by stabilizing prices first, rather than increasing wage only after prices have spiraled upwards. The officials concerned pointed out that the economic expansion policy should begin with stimulating the purchasing power and demand by improving the real income standards.

Even for improving business management and strengthening Korean industries' competitiveness on the world markets, the priority should go to stabilizing prices.

Why is the financial structure of our enterprises weak? Many hold the view that it is because quite a few enterprises are engrossed in real estate investment and

tortured by the need to pay interest on their short-term borrowings from outside. Under the government action taken on 27 September last year, a total of 1,198 business corporations have declared their ownership of some 442.9 million p'yong (3.3 square meters) of land for other than their original business purposes.

Some point to the fact that businesses have benefited from inflation, rather than they have grown by demonstrating their own business ability. But businesses became enthusiastic about their real estate investments because of runaway inflation. Even for blocking this vicious circle, and in order to enable businesses to free themselves from the pressure of high interest, dividend and wage rates, efforts should be made to stabilize prices first, they said.

Moreover, the most pressing task ahead will be to defend the nation's balance of payments. It is inevitable to follow an export-led growth strategy, in this respect.

On the other hand, those advocating an expansion policy say that the economy has showed a recovery trend, though slow in pace, during the first half of this year, thanks to a favorable turn made in the ship and textile exports. During the latter half of this year, however, exports are expected to be inactive with a slow-down in the arrivals of L/C's since last May. Accordingly, the economy should be encouraged to recover from recession by boosting exports under a growth policy of raising the Won-Dollar exchange rate and bringing downwards current interest rates, they say.

However, during the April-June period this year, exports have grown by 25 to 34 percent over the same period last year. Yet, the trend in the domestic business recovery in the months from May has been unsatisfactory. This is ascribable to the fact that the foundation of domestic demand has turned very weak with a drastic decrease in the income standards in terms of real value. Accordingly, even when exports have grown to some extent, the increase could not be of any help to business recovery at home.

In our economic structure, imports are larger than exports. With this economic structure, any upward change of the Won-Dollar exchange rate will immediately push prices and foreign debt servicing burden upwards, thereby further worsening economic conditions for exports.

The nation's ship and textile exports have become unprecedently active these days. This fact tells us that exports are dependent not merely on the foreign exchange rate, but more largely on the export market conditions, product quality, prices, and an improvement of productivity.

Their argument over interest rates was no less serious. Even in this case, there is no mistake about that at present, the lowering of interest rates cannot be the only best way. Because there are too many difficulties involving such an interest rate change. How long should the present interest rate structure be maintained, then? This question should be left as a long-term task to resolve, by refraining from making any hasty conclusion.

At any rate, certainly the prevailing opinion is that all available policy means now should be employed comprehensively to stabilize prices. Fortunately, overseas factors involving prices for crude oil and raw materials are now kept stable. Business promotion should begin with a firm ground for stabilization.

S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

FIGHTER PLANE PRODUCTION PLAN REPORTED

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 4 Aug 81 p 7, Seoul US Embassy Translation

[Article by Reporter Yi Yong-su: "Efflorescence of Science and Technology: Aircraft Industry"]

[Summary] The domestic aircraft production plan (F-5E fighters) has come to the stage of finalization. Indications are that the first Korean-made fighter aircraft will debut next year. The Korean aircraft industry circles are now actively making contacts with subsidiaries of Northrop Corporation of the U.S. for technical tie-ups.

The nation's aircraft industry has now entered the aircraft assembly and production stage, having already gone through the stage of ground service and repairing. Moreover, the industry is now about to start the local production of aircraft parts. As of 4 August, a total of 16 Korean firms were negotiating with American aircraft parts manufacturers, to prepare for a full-fledged domestic manufacture of parts.

Korea began to accumulate aircraft industry technology with ground service furnished for military planes during the Korean war. Korean Air Lines (KAL) has long endeavored to increase its own maintenance technology. Now it has become capable of furnishing ground service for and repairing of all aircraft operated in Korea.

KAL and Samsung Precision are engaged not only in the ground service and repairing of foreign airliners arriving in Korea, but also entrusted with final-stage maintenance work (3rd-stage service) of U.S. military aircraft. Their ground service technology is now well accepted internationally.

Helicopters domestically assembled made their first appearance last year. Korean-made parts accounted for more than 40 percent of all equipment and parts. Aircraft engines and electronic parts still remain a technically difficult and problematical area. Even in this area, some parts may possibly be produced in Korea. Yet, because of the great difference in prices as compared with foreign-made parts, they could not be produced in Korea, according to Kong Sa-on, a laboratory chief of the Korea Aviation Technology Research Center.

Even in the case of F-5E aircraft, which Korea intends to produce, assembly and production costs about 20 to 30 percent more than their import prices. But the nation has decided to produce them domestically in view of the accumulation of technical know-how and spill-over effects.

In particular, seven to eight Northrop subsidiaries have already placed orders with Korean firms for aircraft parts. And also for strengthening our defense power, it is natural for Korea to produce F-5E aircraft locally.

At the beginning of the 1980's, subcontractors had to prolong their delivery period two to three times the length of time previously needed. This has made aircraft manufacturers look for other qualified suppliers of parts, providing a favorable chance for Korean business circles.

Important problems are how Korea will be able to meet the international price terms and manufacture high-quality products, and how strongly the Korean Government will be able to secure quid pro quo—favorable terms and conditions for Korea's supply of aircraft parts in return for the Korean purchase of foreign aircraft.

CSO: 4120/303

BIG BUSINESS GROUPS' INVESTMENT PLAN REPORTED

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Jul 81 p 7

[Text] Korean big business groups have formulated their five-year medium- and long-term programs for investment in the heavy and chemical industrial sectors.

The big business interests are concentrating on the inner strength of their management in order to raise their international competitiveness and to overcome the present business recession.

According to business sources, 10 business groups believe large-scale investment in the heavy and chemical industrial sector is indispensable to keep up the steady expansion of their enterprises.

For enlarging their enterprise scale to an international level, they have the five-year investment plans beginning this year or next year for the industries of automobiles, shipbuilding, precision, petrochemical and electronic products including semi-conductors.

While adopting the system of responsible management, the large firms are laying stress on technical renovation, manpower training and quality control campaigns.

Other highlights of the plans include overseas market diversification, export boost of light industrial products such as textile items, and the intensive fostering of some specific items into worldwide renowned commodities.

The Yyundai Group has three goals--large-scale investment for expanding the facility of automobile industry, a steady increase in overseas construction exports and the achievement of a 50 percent growth in the annual sales amount.

The Lucky Group plans to develop the Lucky Ltd. into one of worldwide general chemical makers, scaled at 1,000 billion won in its annual sales amount in 1989. Lucky also plans to foster an intensive semi-conductor industry.

The Daewoo Group is determined to bring up the shipbuilding and heavy industries, in parallel with the export promotion of light industrial goods, and the expansion of markets in Africa and other regions.

Sunkyong will center on the petrochemical industry and technical development, and Kukje is studying the expansion of footwear manufacturing facilities.

Samsung set up a five-year investment plan for heavy industries, and the Kolon Group plans to merge Kolon Nylon Inc and Kolon Polyester Inc in September in a policy to raise the international competitiveness and to expand its chemical fiber facilities to an international level. The Korea Explosives Co plans to make a large-scale investment in one of three industries--heavy and chemical, electronic and defense.

The Hyosung Group will gradually expand investment in heavy and chemical, and machinery sectors, along with a considerable amount of investment in the production of non-garment textiles such as fishing nets and tires.

The Kumho Group will put emphasis on the petrochemical field, and on the exports of secondary products such as tires and steel items.

CSO: 4120/302

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

1960 KIM IL-SONG SPEECH TO PROVINCIAL PARTY PLENUM

SK071033 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Full text of "On Tasks of South Pyongan Provincial Party Organizations," a concluding speech made by Kim Il-song at a plenary meeting of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee on 7 January 1960; released by the editorial committee of NODONG SINMUN on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of Kim Il-song's guidance of the plenary meeting of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee on 6 August 1964--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades: By the authority of the Standing Committee of the party Central Committee, I have given guidance to the plenary meeting of the South Pyongan provincial party. If the plenary meeting of the provincial party had been extended for 2 more days or so, I could have more thoroughly explained the spirit of the plenary session of the party Central Committee of December 1959. It is regrettable that the period for the meeting is short.

Though the meeting period has been short, I admit that the participants have correctly understood the defects revealed in the work of the provincial party and organizations in the past and the measures to rectify these defects.

Now, I am going to speak about my impressions of the plenary meeting of the South Pyongan provincial party and about some tasks laid before the provincial party organizations.

1. On improving the work method and work style of functionaries.

On hearing the report by the comrade chairman of the provincial party committee and the discussions by many comrades at this current plenary meeting of the South Pyongan provincial party, I have felt many things.

In particular, as a result of this plenary meeting of the party I feel that our functionaries consider the administrative method paramount in their work.

In the past, the Japanese imperialists ruled Korea by regarding their police as almighty and considered this the only way of ruling. They governed all things by administrative methods.

It has been 15 years since our country was liberated from the yoke of the Japanese imperialist rule. But, the work method considering administration paramount still exists among our functionaries. This is the biggest flaw in the work by our functionaries.

The administrative work method is to carry out work by ordering, punishing and handing down written decisions. In other words, the administrative work method is to govern with power.

The struggle for constructing socialism and communism is a revolutionary struggle. Our anti-Japanese armed struggle in the past was revolution; the establishment of the people's committee after liberation, land reform, nationalization of industry and the introduction of cooperative agriculture were also revolution. Our struggle against the U.S. imperialists today is also revolution.

For what do we wage the revolutionary struggle? We wage it for the well-being of the masses. In other words, we carry out the revolution to construct the paradise of socialism and communism in which all people can eat, dress and live equally well and where the status of being noble or mean does not exist.

Revolution cannot be carried out with one or two persons' power. Revolution is work for the masses and work of the masses themselves. Thus, if victory is to be won in the revolution, the broad masses of people should join in the revolutionary struggle and the popular masses should be organized and mobilized in it by a political method.

Of course, an administrative method is not completely useless in carrying out revolution. For example, if everyone wanted to stand in front and not to stand in the rear in making a formation, a formation could not be made. In this instance, an administrative method, ordering someone to stand in front and someone else to stand in the rear, is needed. Likewise, there could be someone who did not take orders well, no matter how many times he had been indoctrinated. Such people should be governed by the administrative method. Therefore, an administrative method is not completely unnecessary.

However, an administrative method is no more than a means, but can never be paramount. However, our functionaries have considered administrative method as paramount. This is totally wrong.

When many people carry out revolution, various kinds of persons may exist. It is necessary to awaken all of them. To awaken people means leading all people to march toward the one path of revolution. As we always say, political work should be given priority in awakening people. In any work, we should give precedence to the political work. Giving precedence to political work means informing the people clearly of the purpose, significance and work method of the revolutionary tasks for which they are mobilized so they will voluntarily participate.

For example, if we are to carry out the mechanization of farming in countryside this year, we should let the people know why the mechanization of farming is necessary, what results would be produced, how we should undertake the task and who should lead the mechanization. Thus, we should encourage the people to realize how important and necessary mechanization of the rural economy is and encourage them to actively participate in the struggle to achieve this without fail.

The purpose of this conference is to make the people realize what mistakes were made while we were implementing the national economic plan last year; how we can improve such mistakes and how we can successfully carry out this year's plan of national economy; how we should achieve the mechanization of rural economy and improve the tasks of the people's committees.

The conference we are holding is not for discussion of administrative matters but is a political meeting and political work to inspire all the people and to organize and mobilize them. It is not appropriate to hold many meetings just for giving priority to political work. Political work can be carried out by holding meetings and talks, as well as by various other methods such as holding lecture meetings, education through newspapers and so forth. Today, not a small number of our functionaries are carrying out their work in such a way which does not give precedence to political work but which is merely administrative in style. Even the party functionaries are performing their work and tasks of the party in an administrative method.

Some party functionaries are punishing party members for even minor faults, describing them as bad persons and inquiring into their socioeconomic class background, rather than educating them. This is a harmful working style which alienates the masses from the party.

The Korean people possess the remnants of the Japanese imperialists' ideology because they lived under the rule of the Japanese imperialists in the past. Some Koreans worked for the Japanese imperialists' organizations as office workers, some as teachers and some engaged in labor to eke out a livelihood. We organized the party with full knowledge of such a situation after liberation. Thus, we should unite all the people, except for a small number of pro-Japanese and anti-revolutionary elements who acted as stooges for the Japanese imperialists by opposing the revolution and slaughtering the people.

Needless to say, some party members are inferior to other party members. This is why we need to conduct education within the party. The education of party members is aimed at indoctrinating and remodeling them so as to carry out the revolution in unity. The tasks of the party should be carried out in such a way as to give precedence to indoctrination.

The party organizations are like mothers of the party members, and the party members are like children of the party organizations. Mothers do everything not to spoil their children. Among children, some have a radical personality, some are very naughty, while some are good. But mothers love and indoctrinate their children all alike. Mothers always look after them to see if they are hungry or cold and strive to bring them up properly. When their children make mistakes, mothers are saddened. A mother's love for her children is limitless and no child hates his mother. Our party functionaries should love the party members as a mother does her children.

The party functionaries' love for the party members also means education. Their love should not be separate from education. Chairmen of the county and ri

committees should understand the party members well. They should know about the personality of each party member so that they can conduct education in accordance with their characteristic personalities, in such a way as to prevent mistakes by the party members.

Our experience shows that when the responsible functionaries know about their party members very well and lead them according to their individual personalities, successes can be registered in any work.

When we carried out the anti-Japanese armed struggle, all work was successful when a commander loved his troops and gave concrete guidance to them.

For example, when a commander gave detailed instructions to the members of a reconnaissance unit prior to their departure on what routes they should take, the number of possible Japanese ambushes, villages where spies were known to be deployed and how they should respond to questions from unidentified persons, they returned successfully from their mission. When the commander gave assignments for the mission without giving concrete guidance, they returned in failure.

Chairmen of the county and ri committees should give detailed instructions when they assign tasks to party members. This is a part of education. Education is not only conducted in schools. Some functionaries, without conducting education for the party members, punish them for minor mistakes. This is not right.

Our party members are revolutionary comrades who united in the arduous struggle to reform nature and society--which has lasted 15 years since liberation--and in bloody struggles against the enemies. Our party members joined the struggle to implement democratic reforms, including the founding of a popular government after liberation, land reform and nationalization of industry. They waged bloody fights against armed aggression by the U.S. imperialists during the fatherland liberation war and struggled to reconstruct plants, enterprises and homes on the ashes of war. They also organized agricultural cooperatives and struggled to establish a socialist system. The party functionaries should love revolutionary comrades and be able to unite them by conducting education work. A child may not like his mother if she keeps beating and cursing him. The mother who truly loves her children and warmly reasons with them will be respected and loved. Our party functionaries should enact party tasks with such a motherly love.

We should strengthen the party's unity and cohesion. The question of strengthening unity and cohesion was stressed during the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee in December 1959.

Only when we strengthen unity and cohesion can we successfully enact our enormous revolutionary tasks. We have done many things. However, much is still to be done.

The Korean communists are assigned a grave mission to consolidate the material and technical foundation of socialism by vigorously accelerating socialist construction in the northern half of the republic, to reunify the fatherland and to construct a socialist and communist society in Korea.

Our tasks are enormous. To enable us to achieve socialism and the fatherland's reunification, we should unite the 1 million party members and strengthen the party's unity and cohesion. I do not mean that we should abandon the class struggle

or the ideological struggle within the party while strengthening unity and cohesion. If we do not wage an ideological struggle, bad ideologies, including capitalist ideology, could emerge in the party. We should vigorously struggle without making the slightest compromise with bad ideologies.

There are two different types of class struggle in socialist society. One is to conduct education; the other is to deal a blow. We should reform those who can be remodeled through education, and we should deal a blow against hostile elements who cannot be reformed through education.

We should drive out those elements who attempt to destroy the party with their hostile ideas. However, we should educate and reform those who make mistakes by accident in carrying out their work and those whose social and political backgrounds are complex [sahoe chongchi saenghwal kyongwiga pokchaphan] by trusting them.

As I stated to the party propaganda and agitation functionaries, we believed in unity when we engaged in the anti-Japanese armed struggle. We struggled by trusting the ideological unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks.

Had the anti-Japanese guerrillas been forced by others to join revolutionary struggles, they would have deserted the battlefield in a difficult situation. Being revolutionaries who, resolved to struggle against the Japanese imperialists, voluntarily joined the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit, they trusted and assisted each other and struggled at the risk of their life. If anyone among the anti-Japanese guerrilla units had not wanted to struggle with us, he would have deserted his guard duty. We firmly trusted all guerrilla unit members. They assisted each other and struggled against the enemy. Because we trusted revolutionary comrades and were firmly united, we won victory in our struggle against the Japanese imperialists.

The experiences of the anti-Japanese armed struggle shows that we can win victory if we trust and love our comrades and if we achieve unity. We have approved the party's program and regulations and voluntarily joined the party to build socialism and communism. If we had refused to accept this man and that man while founding the party after liberation, we would not have performed great tasks. If our party members had not trusted each other and achieved unity, they would not have founded the people's government and enacted comprehensive democratic reforms, such as land reform and industrial nationalization. They would not have performed the great task of rehabilitating the ravaged people's economy and of establishing the socialist system by repelling the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion.

Our party is most powerful, and it possesses a militant capability because its unity has been strengthened and all party members are united around the party Central Committee. The history of our party is one in which the unity of the party has been consolidated through struggle. Comrades, you should correctly understand the history of our party and the party's policy. We should strengthen its unity. Executive and party members may make errors while carrying out their work. When they do make errors, they should not be overlooked. They should be corrected through criticism. They should not be punished indiscreetly or banished from the party ranks. They should be tolerated to achieve unity.

Party work is indoctrination and political work. Party organizations should indoctrinate and enlighten executive and party members. They should improve their political and practical capability to enable them to accomplish their assigned revolutionary tasks. Party functionaries and functionaries of administrative and economic agencies should not work with the idea that administration work is paramount. Instead, they should carry out political work. Political work is paramount. The idea among functionaries of administrative and economic agencies that only party functionaries are authorized to carry out political work and that administrative and economic functionaries are only authorized to carry out administrative and economic work is incorrect. Instead of adopting administrative methods, functionaries of administrative and economic agencies should mingle with the masses, explain party policies in detail and teach how to implement these policies. They should adopt the political method of organizing and mobilizing the masses to implement party policies.

When an army commander issues an order to his men, he describes the enemy, the reason for their combat assignment, the order of battle and combat strategy. Functionaries of administrative and economic agencies should emphasize political work in carrying out all work.

The responsible functionaries of administrative and economic agencies are members of the KWP. All party members should engage in political work. By adopting the method of political work, we can succeed in carrying out our economic work. Although the minister and vice minister of the metal industry frequently visited the Hwanghae Steel Mill to conduct guidance, the work there was not successful. To discover why, we visited the Hwanghae Steel Mill, convened a party conference and sought the opinions of party members. There were many excellent core elements among party members at the steel mill. At the meeting, core party members explained the reason for failures in production. Many interesting points were raised. To study our work, we held a 3-day meeting of the plant party committee. We then convened meetings of party workshop committees. I attended the meeting of the ironworks party committee. Many zealous party members went to the ironworks workshop. At the meeting, they pointed out several defects. They offered opinions on what should be changed to achieve success. We then took measures to correct defects. As a result, production has been increased at the Hwanghae Steel Mill. What does this indicate? Political work should be carried out in all work to gain success.

We discovered the reason for production failures at the Hwanghae Steel Mill thanks to our visit. However, the minister of the metal industry failed to uncover the reason because he met only with managers and chief engineers at the mill and did not carry out political work. Therefore, we should not regard administrative work as paramount in party and administrative and economic work. We should adopt the method of political work. This does not mean that the people's government agencies should not carry out administrative and economic work. Priority should be placed on political work over administrative work in organizing and mobilizing the masses.

I again stress that indoctrination is a foundation of party work. Accordingly, the method of administrative work cannot be tolerated in party work. We should enact a great upsurge in our party work by eliminating formalism, bureaucratism

and the method of administrative work among party functionaries and by establishing party revolutionary work methods and a popular work style.

To help party organizations perform their tasks, we should enhance the role of party committees. This does not mean that chairmen and members of these committees should exercise undue influence. This means that all work should be collectively discussed at party committees and that work should be carried out by making assignments to chairmen and members of these committees and administrative functionaries. All party committees, including plant, county and provincial party committees, should enact their work in this way.

The party is a political organization rallying many people. Strengthening party leadership means that party organizations should resolve all questions by letting their party committees collectively discuss these questions. These organizations should collectively exercise their leadership and control. Therefore, party organizations should strengthen their collective consultative system and their collective leadership.

We should instill a sense of responsibility in functionaries. They should satisfactorily carry out their role for the revolution. If functionaries fail to accomplish their assigned tasks, they cannot perform their revolutionary duty. Functionaries should enhance their sense of responsibility, strive to carry out all tasks and correct failures in their work. Performing a duty if possible and giving up if it seems impossible is a good-for-nothing attitude. Our functionaries, striving to build communism, should not work in this way. Our functionaries should enhance their sense of responsibility and accomplish their assigned revolutionary duty.

2. On the task assigned the rural economic sector.

The most important task assigned the rural economic sector in South Pyongan Province is to enact a decisive change in farm work. South Pyongan Province is the leader in agricultural production in our country. South Pyongan Province is the home of the capital. During the past period, this province took the lead in implementing our party's agricultural policy. It successfully accomplished its work. When the party called for growing more corn and cultivating rice saplings on cold seedbeds, it responded to this call before all others. It launched an irrigation project for the first time in our country. The irrigation project was a very difficult task. Foreigners wondered how such a difficult and vast project could be carried out by us. They said Koreans were unable to carry out this project by themselves. However, we completed this irrigation project, overcoming many difficulties. Thus, we demonstrated the spirit of Koreans. We completed many irrigation projects. While having successfully completed its irrigation project and taken a leading role in all works, South Pyongan Province failed to carry out farming work last year. Last year South Pyongan Province arbitrarily reduced corn acreage and wasted manpower. The major reason for the failure in agricultural production in South Pyongan Province was the failure of management functionaries of the agricultural cooperative association to properly manage the work teams of this association, whose organizational structure had been expanded. This was due to lack of experience. Because the management functionaries of the agricultural cooperative association have now gained experience in managing a large-scale cooperative economy, they will gain success in farming if they correctly grasp and guide work teams.

The second reason for the failure is that guidance functionaries, flushed with victory, failed to correctly guide and assist the agricultural cooperative association. County party committees and county people's committees should have correctly guided agricultural cooperative associations when these agencies were expanded. However, these committees assigned tasks to them without correctly guiding and assisting them.

Failure is the mother of success. We have discovered the reason for farming failures. This will facilitate success in farming this year. South Pyongan Province should learn a lesson from last year's mistakes. It should correctly carry out farming work to overfulfill the grain production goal this year.

To increase grain production, South Pyongan Province should grow more corn. In 1956 we urged South Pyongan Province to grow large quantities of corn. South Pyongan Province should not forget this, by growing more corn, South Pyongan Province greatly helped solve food problems when our country suffered supply shortages. Corn flour is good to eat. It is good for digestion and nutritious. The mixture of wheat and corn flour is good for cake, bread and noodles. Corn starch is a good resource for export. Foreign countries have a great demand for corn starch. If we sell corn starch, we can buy rice and wheat flour.

Growing corn is easier than growing rice. Corn can withstand droughts and floods. It is less affected by harmful insects. It yields an abundant harvest. Corn is a good crop and perennially successful plant. We can feed pigs and cows pulverized corn leaves and stalks. We can weave cloth with pulp from the bark of the corn plant. Therefore, we should expand corn acreage. This year South Pyongan Province should make corn cultivation a staple crop on farmfields other than paddyfields. Cultivation of castor oil and sunflower should not reduce corn acreage. If the corn acreage is reduced, this should be compensated by growing corn after harvesting wheat. Last year South Pyongan Province failed to harvest corn after harvesting wheat. As a result, the corn crop was of no use.

Silage is good for milk cows. Some of the corn planted after harvesting wheat should be cut down and made into silage for milk cows. The rest should yield grain. We should also produce more vegetables. It is one of the important tasks facing the rural economy to produce and supply vegetables in sufficient amounts to cities and workers' districts. We plan to supply 100 to 200 grams of vegetables a day to factory and office workers. Therefore, agricultural cooperatives near industrial sites, including the Nampo district, should grow and supply vegetables to factory and office workers.

We must successfully grow tobacco. This is important for farmers' incomes and in raising their living standards. Tobacco growing enhances the living standards of farmers in mountainous areas. A farmer now earns less than a worker. To boost the income of farmers, we hiked meat and vegetable prices last year. This, however, is not sufficient. We must mechanize farming to increase grain output and wage the struggle to increase farmers' income. Suppose three people tended an acre of land and were distributed 1,000 won each as income. Mechanization of farming, if enforced, could put two people on an acre of land--meaning that each would be distributed 1,500 won.

Farm mechanization can be done easily on flat fields. However, it poses difficulties in mountainous areas. Should farming in mountainous areas be done manually it is important to grow high-income plants. It is recommended that South Pyongan Province grow tobacco in Yangdok, Songchon, Sinyang and Maengsan counties. The people's income in these mountainous areas will increase.

People in Changsong County were so poor that the state exempted them from taxes and provided them sheep and goats. However, their living standards were not improved. We asked them to increase their income by growing hot pepper, a plant which grows well in the Changsong area. We asked people in Yanggang Province to grow flax and hop.

We must plant grain-yielding plants where such plants grow well. If we plant tobacco in areas where cereal crops grow well, we cannot solve food problems. However, it is fine to plant tobacco where it grows well. Growing tobacco is more beneficial than growing corn in such areas. We can trade tobacco for wheat. One ton of wheat costs 300 rubles. If tobacco is planted on an acre, its price is enough to buy 12 tons of wheat. However, if wheat is sown on an acre, the best we can expect is 2 tons of wheat. Tobacco growing is more profitable than gold mining. One ton of tobacco is the same as a kilogram of gold. This means that Songchon County, if it produces 1,000 tons of tobacco annually, might just as well produce a ton of gold.

Party committee chairmen and people's committee chairmen in the counties fail to use their brains in enhancing the living standards of farmers. They do not know how to manage the economy. It is not correct to ignore frugal management of the economy and try to maintain the status quo. Party committee chairmen and people's committee chairmen in the counties are not bread winners. They are engaged in the revolution to make the country and the people prosperous.

Counties in mountainous areas where tobacco grows well should increase tobacco growing fields, even at the expense of corn fields. Students should be mobilized to assist in planting and cutting tobacco. Technical guidance in tobacco growing should be conducted. Facilities to demoisturize tobacco leaves should be provided. When agricultural cooperatives are assigned production goals, they should be assigned production per chongbo goals. The amount produced in excess of the goals should be distributed to work teams. Work teams would then strive to produce more quality tobacco by tending and demoisturizing it. Production of top quality tobacco should be encouraged. Agricultural cooperatives which produce large volumes of top grade tobacco should be given prize money and goods such as wrist-watches and sewing machines. In South Pyongan Province, we should strive to upgrade the living standard of peasants in mountainous areas, as well as in the plains area, to that of rich middle-class peasants by raising tobacco in counties where tobacco grows well.

We should increase fruit production. To do so, we should increase the production of fruit per chongbo goal by properly fertilizing existing fruit trees. I noted that only 16 barrels of fruit were produced from one chongbo at the Pyongan cooperative from last year. This was because fertilizing was not done on a timely basis and water supplies were low.

I learned that 1 ton and 300 kilograms of apples were picked from a tree at a certain cooperative farm in Pukchong County, South Hamgyong Province. It is wonderful to succeed in picking from a tree at a certain cooperative farm in Pukchong County, South Hamgyong Province. It is wonderful to succeed in picking such a large number of apples from a single tree. The people in Pukchong prune fruit trees in an advanced manner, not in an outdated manner. Fruit production in South Pyongan Province lags behind other provinces. The people of the South Pyongan Province should increase per-chongbo production by following the example of the people of Pukchong. To increase fruit production, we should raise many new orchards in addition to increasing per-chongbo production by properly fertilizing fruit trees.

We are struggling for the future. We should build a communist society and bequeath it to future generations. We inherited nothing from our ancestors. We have made everything in the present generation. Thus, we can have a rich and happy life and turn a wealthy country over to the next generation.

When we raise many orchards, our people will enjoy a happier life in 7 or 8 years. Orchards have many advantages. It would be great to pick 10 tons of apples from one chongbo 7 or 8 years after raising a new apple orchard. The export price of apples, even of second-grade, is 513 rubles per ton, while corn is only 218 rubles per ton. Therefore, production of 10 tons of the second-grade apples from a chongbo is the same as obtaining 20 tons of corn. It is difficult to produce 20 tons of corn from a chongbo. However, 10 tons of apples can easily be produced from a chongbo in many places.

We plan to raise 100,000 chongbo of orchards during the 5-year economic plan period. If we pick 10 tons of apples from a chongbo, 1 million tons of apples will be produced. This is the same as the production of 2 million tons of corn from 100,000 chongbo of orchards. I assume about 50,000 chongbo of apple fields can be raised in South Pyongan Province. If we raise even 30,000 chongbo of apple fields, 300,000 tons of apples will be produced after 7 or 8 years. This is the same as producing 600,000 tons of corn. Some 300,000 chongbo of fields are required to produce 600,000 tons of corn, assuming a production of 2 tons per chongbo.

The raising of 300,000 chongbo of new apple fields is the same as obtaining 150,000 chongbo of corn fields, even if we assume the per-chongbo production of apples to be 5 tons, only half of previously presumed production. It is not easy to acquire 150,000 chongbo of new corn fields. It is very difficult to reclaim 150,000 chongbo of land. This requires a large amount of funds and hard work by the people.

However, it is not so difficult to raise 30,000 chongbo of new apple fields. We should raise orchards in all areas of low mountains along the west coast of South Pyongan Province. South Pyongan Province has more favorable conditions for raising apple fields than Pukchong in South Hamgyong Province. In South Pyongan Province, the weather is not too cold, and there are many hillocks providing adequate land for raising and cultivating fruit trees. South Pyongan Province should manufacture machines needed to raise orchards and build new orchards by uprooting trees and leveling the land.

We should raise not only apple trees but also other fruit trees. If we raise different kinds of fruit trees, we can pick fruit every season and gain more income. Apricots can be an excellent food if we dry and boil them. Apricots can be canned, and almonds can be sold. Thus, we should plant apple trees and other fruit trees such as apricot trees, peach trees, strawberries, grape vines, jujube trees and chestnut trees. All cooperative farms producing fruits should properly process fruit. They should not throw away fallen apples or wormy apples. They should make jams or wine with them. Fruit jam is sold at a much higher price than corn. We should not only sell the fruits we produce but also supply them to our people. We should give fruit to children and supply them to the people by producing a large quantity of fruit. Thus, the people's living standard will be upgraded, and children will grow up to be healthy. When all rural communities raise many orchards and attain mechanization of the rural economy, the income of peasants will be greatly increased. Our country will become a paradise on earth. All the people can then enjoy good clothing and food and live in good houses. The reunification of the fatherland will also be accelerated.

We should develop stock breeding. Stock breeding has not been successful in our country. Individuals raise one or two pigs and a few chickens. We face difficulties in developing stock breeding because it has never been undertaken in our country. However, we must develop stock breeding. Only when we develop stock breeding can the people's needs be satisfied. We should be able to serve all the people meat. Once we were satisfied with giving corn to the people during the period of the fatherland liberation war. However, today is a different era. We should provide the people rice and meat soup. Promotion of stock breeding is important to increase crop production. We can accumulate vast amounts of manure when stock breeding is promoted. Solving the feed problem is also important. To solve this problem, we should raise two crops a year, as decided at the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee in June 1959. We should raise rye on a large scale this autumn. Rye can be raised anywhere, and it strikes deep roots. The soil need not be cultivated. This can also be used for feeding livestock.

We should plant oats to harvest before planting rice. We can feed it to livestock and use its roots for manure. Oats can be planted in the soil where autumn plowing was done. We should make the best use of hay fields to solve the feed problem. Many hay fields are no longer in use.

People say fodder crops have been cultivated on fodder fields. As a matter of fact, however, nothing has been cultivated on these fields. How can we leave fodder fields idle when we do not have an abundance of farm acreage? We should not let these fields go to waste. We should cultivate all of them. In the future we should harvest fodder as well as food from these fields. If we grow potatoes on fodder fields, we can produce potatoes and 45 tons of fodder—that is, leaves and stalks--per chongbo. If 5 tons of potato stalks are needed to raise a pig, we can raise nine pigs with the stalks from 1 chongbo.

If we cultivate pumpkins on fodder fields we can produce both food and fodder. With pumpkin seeds we can earn foreign currency. We should cultivate wild potatoes or grass on a fodder field which does not successfully yield grain so

that we can feed domestic animals. Wild potatoes make good fodder. North Hamgyong Province has cultivated wild potatoes on fodder fields and produced more than 20 tons per chongbo.

In growing grass we should eliminate dogmatism. Some functionaries are eager to grow foreign Western grasses. They do not try to grow good varieties of grass available in our country. A long time ago I visited a university with agricultural functionaries and outlined a task to grow natural grass. However, this task has not been implemented. The agricultural cooperative association should correctly cultivate fodder fields and raise a large number of domestic animals such as rabbits, sheep, goats, dairy cows and pigs. In particular, mountainous regions should develop a livestock industry. Without developing a livestock industry in these regions we cannot increase the peasants' income or can we help them lead an affluent life. There is no problem in this respect because there is a lot of grass in mountainous regions. If mountainous regions correctly utilize this grass they can raise a large number of domestic animals. However, some mountainous regions have not made efforts to develop a livestock industry. They have only cultivated corn. As the residents of mountainous regions failed to correctly utilize grass in the mountains, they experienced poverty during the past period. In the future, mountainous counties should develop a livestock industry by cultivating fodder fields and by effectively utilizing grass in the mountains.

Along with developing a joint livestock industry, the agricultural cooperative association should successfully develop private livestock industry. Peasants cannot increase their income only by resorting to land. One chongbo of farmland can now be allotted to a peasant. This acreage can yield 2-3 tons of corn. We can sell 3 tons of corn for 900 won. After deductions for tax-in-kind and food, only a scanty share remains which is not enough for the peasants to lead an affluent life. To increase their income, therefore, peasants should raise a large number of domestic animals while cultivating farmland. Rabbits, sheep and goats are easy to raise because they only eat grass. Women can collect grass while weeding and feed it to their rabbits. School children can also cut grass and take it home returning from school.

The agricultural cooperative association should encourage each farm household to raise 20 to 30 rabbits by distributing young rabbits among its members.

We can earn a large income if we raise goats for milk. This milk is good for both domestic use and for sale. There is no reason for peasants in mountainous regions to decline this profitable business.

We should raise a large number of pigs. It will be difficult for peasants to raise two pigs at first. Accordingly, we should encourage peasants to raise one pig initially. After that we can let them sell it and raise another. We then can encourage peasants to annually raise two to three pigs. The agricultural cooperative association should improve pig breeds and distribute good young pigs among farm households.

We should strengthen guidance to state-run stock farms. Today South Pyongan Province has failed to successfully guide state-run stock farms. During the fatherland liberation war period, the party and the government imported duck eggs by plane to develop a livestock industry after the war. They began to build state-run stock farms. The Sunan and Yonggang duck farms were built during the fatherland liberation war period. Our functionaries are not correctly guiding these farms. We have already elucidated the method of improving and strengthening stock farms. However, this method has not been followed.

Raising ducks is better than raising pigs. Raising pigs takes a long time and requires great quantities of fodder. Pigs are easily attacked by disease. Ducks grow fast and are very disease-resistant. Ducks fully mature in 50 days, yield many eggs and less fodder is needed to raise them. Duck meat is delicious and nutritious and is highly regarded in foreign countries. However, factional elements opposing the party have devastated duck farms, saying duck meat smells fishy. As a result, we have been compelled to build duck farms anew. Had we continuously developed duck farms since the war period we would have been able to produce large quantities of duck meat based on a considerably improved technical foundation.

Our functionaries have paid little attention to raising rabbits even though the party has emphasized this activity. However, our functionaries have stopped raising rabbits. If functionaries work this way they will be unable to carry out the revolution. If they stop carrying out the revolution because they hate to do so, they will be unable to build communism. Functionaries now lack the spirit of patiently forging ahead with the task they started and of completing it. Our functionaries do not study the task assigned them by the party. They do not try to do their jobs. They have not abandoned the habit of giving up if they encounter small difficulties. Our functionaries should resolutely protect and unconditionally and thoroughly implement party policies to the end.

By improving guidance to state-run stock farms, we should make great changes in running these farms. State-run stock farms should reduce primary costs in producing meat. To reduce these costs state-run stock farms should mechanize all work. Thus, an individual worker should at least take charge of more than 6 chongbo of fodder fields. All tasks ranging from pulverizing the fodder to feeding domestic animals and cleaning pens should be mechanized.

We should establish a joint sales store in cities to sell livestock and agricultural goods produced by agricultural cooperative associations. The Yanggok agricultural cooperative association in Yonggang County should establish a joint sales store in Nampo, produce more milk and sell it to workers in the city. The Nampo commercial management station and the Yanggok agricultural cooperative association should sign a contract. Then the former should offer a building and sales clerk for operation of the joint store, and the latter should daily supply milk in accordance with the contract and receive money for the supply of milk. Establishment of the joint sales store will facilitate not only the sale of milk produced by the agricultural cooperative association, but also that of eggs, vegetables and potatoes.

Wages for the clerks should be paid by the government. The aim of establishing the joint sales store is to more satisfactorily supply goods to workers, including office workers. Therefore, the government should unconditionally give all monies earned from selling goods from the agricultural cooperative association back to the association. The establishment of the joint sales store will eliminate the need for the agricultural cooperative association to employ sales agents for agricultural and livestock products. The agricultural cooperative association will sign a contract for the annual supply of milk, eggs, vegetables, potatoes and chickens. It will then carry out its production activities in line with this contract. The joint sales store will sell goods supplied by the agricultural cooperative association. The association will not have to supply manpower. The only thing it should do is pay for transportation.

All agricultural cooperative associations do not need to have their own joint sales store because this will require too much manpower. It will be good for Nampo to have three or four joint sales stores. If cities establish joint stores they will have a continuous supply of vegetables, eggs and milk from rural areas. Agricultural cooperative associations will then have favorable conditions for increasing production of agricultural and livestock goods, including vegetables.

We should more effectively utilize farmland. One of the major defects found in the rural economic sector is insufficient utilization of farmland. While striving to reclaim land the rural economic sector is leaving land idle. Last year South Pyongan Province left vast land areas idle. It should have developed a livestock industry by growing fodder crops on paddy land after failing to transplant rice due to the lack of rain. Some functionaries interpret adoption of the collective farming method as leaving barren land idle by increasing the production of grain per chongbo from fertile land. This is wrong. Adoption of the collective farming method does not mean that grain production should be increased only by cultivating fertile land. This means that grain production should be increased by fully utilizing available land. We should take good care of the land.

During the past period our peasants struggled to protect their land, shedding their blood. During the period of land reform they struggled against landowners. During the fatherland liberation war period they struggled under the slogan of preventing even a piece of land from being left idle. Why should we leave our land idle today when we are provided with favorable conditions? Today, when the rural economy has adopted the cooperative system, it is wrong for us to handle land in a sloppy manner and leave it idle. It is criminal for us to leave vast lands--the country's asset--idle.

South Pyongan Province lags behind Changang Province in utilizing land. Visiting Chosan County, Changang Province, I saw beans planted along farm roads. I saw sunflowers planted along the road from Chosan County to Nampo. This sight pleased me. Beans are not being satisfactorily planted along farm roads in South Pyongan Province. There are no sunflowers along roads in this province. Sunflowers are not only pleasing to the eye, they are good for beekeeping. We can extract edible oil from sunflower seeds. Therefore, we should plant lots of sunflowers along roads and on land left idle. If we plant sunflowers along roads and keep them weeded by mobilizing schoolchildren, they will grow well.

We should not build peasants' houses on farmland. Residential houses should be built in valley or on the slopes of mountains.

We should fully utilize farming tools. South Pyongan Province now has 700 tractors. However, they are not being fully utilized. We plan to supply more tractors to South Pyongan Province this year. They should be used effectively. To this end, timely inspection and maintenance should be conducted and spare parts and repair materials provided.

The trend of only [word indistinct] on large farming tools and of ignoring small tools, such as sickles and weeding hoes, now prevails in the rural economic sector. Agricultural cooperative associations do not manufacture carts. Guidance functionaries in the rural economic sector have taken no action to remedy this situation. Chairmen of county party committees say they have visited agricultural cooperative associations. However, they have failed to see these phenomena.

County party chairmen should not idly drive about in cars. They should wear work clothes and mingle with the farmers to work together with them. They should familiarize themselves with the rural situation. Agricultural cooperatives should produce farm implements including weeding hoes in large quantities and utilize them effectively. Labor organization and labor management should also be conducted properly. Since labor organization and labor management are poorly conducted in rural areas, waste is prevalent.

The state is mobilizing students to help in the rural areas. However, agricultural cooperatives conduct art troupe activities and other unnecessary activities in the busy farm season of May and June. Waste ensues. Sports and art troupe activities should be conducted after the harvest season. Agricultural cooperatives should not undertake construction projects in the busy farm season. An agricultural cooperative in Chongdang County, South Hwanghae Province, mobilized many labor forces to manufacture roof tiles in a busy rice transplanting season despite a labor shortage.

The construction of houses, school buildings and other construction work should be undertaken after weeding work is done or after the rice crop is ripe. Making pens for domestic animals should also be conducted prior to the farm preparations in spring or after autumn harvesting work. In the rice transplanting season and the weeding season, all labor forces should concentrate on farm work. In the plowing season and the rice transplanting season, all management committee chairmen should wear work clothes and work in the fields with farmers. In the plowing season and rice transplanting season, counties should not call up management functionaries to county offices.

Meetings and lectures should avoid the busy farm seasons if possible and should be held in the winter. County party committees should thoroughly exercise their control so that no meetings or lectures are held between May and July in rural areas. A firm principle should be established so that in the farm seasons rural labor forces should not be mobilized for work other than farm work.

The socialist distribution principle should be maintained. When the people's ideology and consciousness are reformed into communist ones and distinctions between heavy and light labor and between mental and manual labor disappear, no idlers will remain and all people will be willing to work. Production levels will reach a stage which can meet the material and cultural demands of the people. Consequently, the communist distribution principle under which people work according to their abilities and receive distribution according to their demands will be realized. However, we have not yet achieved such a communist society. We are establishing the material foundation by developing production capabilities. We are in the course of constructing socialism and communism. Therefore, old ideological remnants remain in the heads of the people, and the distinction between hard work and easy work remains.

In accordance with the principle of socialist distribution, those who do hard work should be better treated; those who do more work should be given greater rewards. The people's ideology and consciousness have not been reformed into communist ones. Thus, a thorough observance of the socialist distribution principle plays an important role in enhancing the people's production capabilities by giving them material incentives.

Some functionaries mistakenly think that a communist society has already been established. Consequently, they have a prejudiced view and fail to observe the principle of socialist distribution. Agricultural cooperatives have just recently been organized, and the consciousness of farmers and their living standards are still low. A prejudiced view hinders the development of agricultural cooperatives. Agricultural cooperatives should eliminate prejudiced views. They should properly assess the daily work of the members of agricultural cooperatives. Those who do hard work should be rewarded. Those who do easy work should be compensated in kind. This will help increase farm production and develop agriculture. Agricultural cooperatives should adopt the work team system. Per chongbo production quotas should be allocated to each work team. When a work team produces more than its assigned quota, the agricultural cooperatives should ensure that excess production is distributed among the members of the work team. Members of cooperatives will strive to increase production. The agricultural cooperatives should ensure that tractor operators heed farm production tasks they are assigned.

Tractor operators are provided basic wages by the state. When they have over-fulfilled the state plan in their respective farm work team, they should be allowed to participate in the distribution of excess production along with other members of the farm work team. Tractor operators will carry out plowing better and will strive to attain farm mechanization.

The system of assigning an individual responsibility for cultivated fields should not be encouraged. If we adopt this system, the members of the cooperatives work on an individual basis. Individualism and liberalism may be revived.

Instead of adopting this system, we should encourage the system of assigning tasks to sub-work teams so that cooperative members may engage in collective life. Thus, they will help, compete and control one another. Farm work standards will be enhanced. The sub-work teams of farm work teams should not necessarily be large. They should consist of six or seven members.

Cooperatives set aside a large quantity of grain to maintain reserves to be used in promoting culture and aiding families of KPA soldiers. The cooperative members thus receive less.

Joint accumulation is aimed at systematically promoting the living standards of cooperative members through wage-system production. Even so, joint accumulation should not necessarily be made on a large-scale. Joint accumulation should be gradually enhanced in accordance with the degree of promotion of peasants' living standards and their ideological awareness.

3. On consolidation of the party guidance over central industry and improvement of the tasks of local industry.

Today, the provincial party committees are not properly conducting party guidance in central industry within the provinces. To correctly implement the decisions of the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee of December 1959, the provincial party committees should take full responsibility for the tasks in all sectors of the national economy. In other words, provincial party committees are responsible for rural economy, local industry, commerce, education, culture and public health. They are also responsible for management of the enterprises of central industry, which are being guided by the relevant ministries, and implementation of national economic plans.

The South Pyongan provincial party committee should assume responsibility for management at plants and enterprises in the province, such as the Taean electric appliances plant, the Kian machine plant, the Pukchong auto plant, the Kangson steel plant, the Nampo refinery, the Songun mine and the Nampo glass plant, as well as for implementation of the national economic plan.

The State Planning Committee should provide each province not only plans for agriculture and local industry but also regional plans for central industry.

In other words, the State Planning Committee should give each province the plans of enterprises in central industry, as well as to the relevant ministry. Each province will be considered as having accomplished the national economic plan only after it implements the plans of enterprises of central industry. Enterprises of central industry should seek the guidance of the provincial party committee as well as the relevant ministry. They should work under the guidance and control of the provincial party committee. In the past, a provincial party committee was not entitled to guide and control the enterprises of the central industry within the province. Only the relevant ministry engaged in administrative guidance and control over these enterprises. Thus, the provincial party committees were unable to establish proper measures even if the enterprises of central industry carried out assignments running counter to the party's policy and lines.

So that the provincial party committee correctly guides the tasks of all sectors in the province in a responsible manner, the functions and role of the provincial party committee and the execution committee of the provincial party should be enhanced. The provincial party committee and the execution committee of the provincial party should discuss and solve all problems in the province, including problems arising in the tasks of the enterprises of central industry. So that

provincial party committee and the execution committee of the provincial party properly carry out their functions and role, able functionaries who can make the committees skillfully guide the tasks of the enterprises of central industry should be assigned to the provincial party committee and to the execution committee of the provincial party. The plans directed from the state planning committee should be discussed at the plenum of the provincial party or at the expanded meeting of the execution committee of the provincial party. Their guidance and control over the implementation of the plans should be strengthened.

The provincial party committee cannot change the state plans, although it is allowed to discuss the national economic plans. The provincial party committee should discuss the question of how the national economic plans can be better implemented.

The county party committees should discuss the national economic plans in such a manner. They can thus operate all the enterprises of central industry within the counties and local industry plants more properly.

Enhancing the functions and role of the plant party committee is important to guiding and controlling the enterprises of central industry by the provincial party committee. The plant party committee should be regarded as the supreme guidance organization for the plant. It should responsibly guide all the tasks of the plant. The plant party committee should take responsibility for the ideological work and economic work. The manager should carry out administrative and economic work in accordance with the decisions of the plant party committee, while the party chairman carries out party work. Managers were reluctant to follow party control in the past, adhering to a unitary management system. However, they should work under the party control in the future and enact the decisions of the plant party committee.

The guidance over the plant party committee should be conducted by the provincial party committee. Administrative guidance for the plant should be conducted by the ministry. The plant party committee should discuss the directives and decisions of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee at a meeting of the party committee and execute them. The manager should report to the plant party committee on the tasks assigned by the ministry. The plant party committee should ensure that the manager issues orders in accordance with the decisions of the party after discussion of the tasks at a meeting of the party committee. By doing so, all tasks can be fulfilled under the guidance of the party. We plan to organize a provincial guidance committee for the national economy in each province.

The chairmanship of the provincial people's economic guidance committee can be assumed by the chairman of the provincial party committee. The minister- or higher-level representatives from the ministries, which have many enterprises in the concerned areas, scholars, engineers and some managers can be members of the committee.

The provincial people's economic guidance committee should play a role as a permanent plenipotentiary representative of the party and the state to the provinces. In other words, it should fulfill the same function as the control committee.

The provincial people's economic guidance committee should control and help manage the implementation of party policy by the provincial people's committee, plants and enterprises, and it should report provincial problems to the party Central Committee and the cabinet. In this way ministries can be prevented from indiscriminately handing down unnecessary ordinances, clerical work will be reduced, and bureaucratism and departmentalism will vanish.

The work for the local industry sector should be improved. Our party's insistent policy for developing local industry is, first of all, to utilize resources at hand, gradually accumulate funds and lay the proper foundations, and then to carry out basic construction based on this.

However, instead of expanding plants after accumulating funds from production, by exploiting and utilizing local resources with small and limited facilities Onchon County built a large silk mill by borrowing a large sum of money from a bank.

If we want to build a large plant with state funds, the project should be carried out through appropriations from the state budget. We need not have the local area build the plant by itself. If local enterprises ought to be built at all with state funds, it would be better for the state to collect funds allocated to various counties and build and run large factories, thus saving management costs and increasing profitability.

Building local factories at the county level is intended to develop central industry on the one hand and, on the other, to enhance the people's living standard by mobilizing and utilizing local raw materials and resources, thus producing more daily necessities without state investment. It would not help the state if the local areas were to build large factories with state loans. Of course, the local industrial factories can receive short-term loans from banks in order to supplement insufficient funds for raw materials' procurement. However, receiving long-term loans and building large factories is against the party policy for local industrial development.

As a result of the local industrial sector appropriating state funds to build local factories, which are not included in the state planning and budget, central industry and basic construction have been greatly affected and last year's farming was dealt a blow. Moreover, lack of experience in building factories and lack of plans have failed to guarantee quality construction. Such a weakness in the local industrial sector was partly due to functionaries' failure to study party policy on local industry. But, it was largely caused by lack of control of currency on the part of the banking institutions. If they had intensified currency control, large amounts of state funds would not have been inappropriately spent.

The work for developing local industry made a good start after the June 1958 plenum of the party Central Committee, but soon shortcomings began to emerge. The factories were largely built, but were not well run. In the local industrial sector, shortcomings which have been revealed should be rapidly rectified and work further improved.

In accord with the spirit of the decisions of the December 1959 plenum of the party Central Committee, the utilization rate of facilities and labor production efficiency should be raised and the waste of labor should be eradicated. Along with this, local factories should thoroughly accomplish the tasks put forth by the national activists' meeting of local industry and production cooperatives by increasing the quantity and quality of products.

4. On development of the fishing industry.

We have an old saying. In the mountains, we should get food from mountains. At the seashore, we should get food from the sea.

We can live well if only we effectively utilize the natural environment. We cannot live well if we are bound to limited lands and try to live on the harvest from them, like feudal peasants.

Thus, we can rapidly improve the people's living standard. To catch great quantities of fish we should correctly utilize trawler nets. Trawlers are good for fishing operations on the West Sea. Foreigners admire our trawlers, saying they could catch great quantities of fish if they had these boats. Trawlers net fish which follow currents. Due to frequent portcalls they have failed to catch a lot of fish. Trawlers do not need frequent portcalls. They should stay at sea for a long time. To compensate for this, the role of supply ships should be enhanced to transport fish to ports in a timely fashion. They should supply water, vegetables, food and fuel to the trawlers. As the supply ship is furnished with baths, barbershops and stores, crew members of trawlers can bathe and have their hair cut, thus solving problems in their daily life. Trawlers should be furnished with medical supplies for the fishermen. They should also have record players for entertainment so they can catch more fish, enjoying good health and a merry modern life.

To catch more fish we should improve fishing methods. Immediately after the war we rehabilitated ravaged shipyards and built fishing boats to develop our fishing industry. Our country now owns thousands of domestically-built fishing boats. However, no progress has been made in catching fish. We have failed to catch great quantities of fish with good fishing boats and nets because functionaries in the fishery sector, believing in mysticism and empiricism, are still using timeworn fishing methods. Some time ago the Sinpo fishery station complained that it could not catch a school of pollack in the daytime for lack of a proper net. We sent a functionary to help them use their nets. They then caught 6 tons of pollack in one haul. Had they set nets several times during the daytime they would have caught more pollack. By eliminating mysticism and empiricism, by which people believed pollack could only be caught at night, we caught pollack both at night and during the day. As a result, production of pollack has increased.

By strengthening ideological indoctrination among functionaries in the fishery sector we should thoroughly eliminate such timeworn ideas as mysticism and empiricism. Thus, we should help functionaries in the fishery sector improve fishing methods with an attitude worthy of masters.

It is important to make the fishery sector thoroughly abide by the principle of socialist distribution. As we alluded at the meeting of party activists in the fishery sector in Kangwon Province, we should not allow those who do not work to receive rewards. Everyone will work with enthusiasm if we allot a larger share to those who work hard, and a smaller share to those who work less.

Along with catching great quantities of fish at sea, we should successfully conduct fish breeding and aquatic production. South Pyongan Province has favorable conditions in this respect because it is a coastal area and also has an abundance of rivers, lakes and tideland. If we utilize ponds in salt fields we could harvest several tons of fish from a pond. If functionaries make a little more effort they can conduct fish breeding and aquatic farming everywhere. However, they do not successfully organize this work. Functionaries now say they are engaged in fish breeding and aquatic farming. They only talk a lot but do very little. Functionaries should steadily and patiently forge ahead with tasks already undertaken. They speak loudly at first but soon stop. This is a great defect.

We should engage in clam farming on shallow seabeds and tidelands. About 2-3 years after the commencement of clam farming, we can collect 3-4 tons of clams per chongbo.

If we raise clams on about 90,000 chongbo of reclaimed tideland available in South Pyongan Province, and assuming we can harvest 3 tons of clams from each chongbo, we could harvest 270,000 tons of clams and, if we pickle them, we could supply 30 kgs of pickled clams to every resident in South Pyongan Province.

If we are to supply 30 kgs of pork to every resident in South Pyongan Province we need vast manpower and a great deal of fodder. However, if we do well in organizing clam farming, we can produce tasty pickled clams with very little manpower.

We should raise a great deal of fish in ponds and reservoirs. Now many other countries engage in fish breeding. In one country every household has a small pond and raises fish. They say that the income from the pond is much more than that from the soil. They are said to be raising various kinds of fish--those which live at the bottom of the pond, those living in the middle and those living in the upper part of the pond. They say they provide food for the fish by breeding microorganisms from compost diluted in the water.

Fish breeding is by no means a difficult task. Anybody can do it if he exerts a little effort. The workers need only a little common sense about how to hatch fish eggs, how to breed microorganisms and how to feed the fish.

We should raise many fish which feed on grass. Such fish breed very rapidly and grow well. After a year in the pond a young grass fish weighs 0.5 to 1 kilogram. Since they live on grass, raising them is easy. Carp, crucian carp, goby minnows and trout are also good fish. We should breed these fish on the aquatic farms.

We should do more aquatic farming in rice paddies. Raising fish in rice paddies has many advantages. Since fish feed on harmful insect eggs, they keep blight away and since the fish stimulate the rice roots in seeking food, the rice grows well. All agricultural cooperative farms should raise carp and crucian carp in rice paddies.

We should also put many silverfish fry in the Chongchon and Taedong rivers. Once the fry are put into the river, they move to the sea and then return to the river to lay eggs. At that time we can catch them with nets. Originally, silverfish abounded in our country's rivers. Most were caught by the Japanese imperialists, but even after our liberation we neglected to put silverfish fry in the water. Therefore, their numbers have decreased. We should put a vast amount of hatched silverfish into rivers in the future.

If we are to breed aquatic products in a superb manner we should supply the necessary materials in timely fashion and we also should do well in spreading the necessary technology. Fish farms or aquatic areas, once they are well organized, can continue to produce a good quantity of marine products. Therefore, we should supply the necessary materials for fish breeding and aquatic farming in a timely manner and, at the same time, should spread the necessary technology.

We should intensify educating the workers so they do not catch immature fish. We should also ensure that people do not catch all the young fish by putting chemicals in the water or draining the ponds to catch even the immature fish.

Aquatic production is also revolutionary work aimed at improving the people's livelihood. Therefore, the chairmen of the management committees of the cooperative farms or the chairmen of the ri party committees should acquire the knowledge needed for aquatic production by reading many books or learning from scientists. They should do well in organizing this task based on such knowledge.

Thus, cooperative farms located near coastal areas should engage in aquatic production by utilizing the shallow seabeds or reclaimed tidelands, those cooperative farms located near rivers should utilize the rivers and those farms with water collection basins such as ponds and reservoirs should utilize these facilities. When agricultural cooperatives maintain good fish farms our farmers will have a plentiful fish supply.

We are now carrying out the revolution and communist construction to better the life of the people.

Whereas before we mainly studied and thought hard about how to capture even one more Japanese imperialist during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, now we should devote our studies to making the people live better by remolding nature. This is an important revolutionary task. All our functionaries should always think and act positively to improve the people's livelihood.

5. On strengthening the work of the planning committees of the county people's committees and on securing reserve materials.

For the county people's committees to do their work well they must strengthen the work of planning committees. Unless planning work is done correctly, the county people's committees cannot properly perform their organizational and guidance functions in economic construction.

The planning committees should play the role of general staff for the county people's committees. For the planning committees to play this role properly, they should first of all make correct plans. Plans should be based on actuality.

County plans should not be drawn up solely by the chairman of the county people's committee or the chairman of the planning committee. Functionaries of various sectors should also participate in planning. Plans should also be drafted in detail after thorough on-the-spot calculations of needed facilities, materials, funds, varieties, labor and other elements. Thus, we should draft realistic and scientific plans.

Once plans are drafted, the planning committees should supervise every sector to see whether they properly implement them. Planning committees should take necessary action by reporting without fail to the chairman of the county people's committee on the status of plan implementation. The chairman of the county people's committee should develop the work based on the facts reported by the planning committees, technicians and experts. If new problems arise during implementation of the plans, everybody concerned should again debate them and take proper action.

We have an old saying about a self-assertive man. No matter how clever he may be and no matter how well he may work, the chairman of the county people's committee cannot do all the work by himself.

Some chairmen of county people's committees, without thoroughly studying their work, just busily run about without ever knowing whether or not the plans are properly implemented or the lands are tilled. This should never happen. For the chairmen of county people's committees to work properly, they should alter their work methods and strengthen the work of the planning committees.

We should secure reserve materials.

Prior to the war we used to have about 300,000 tons of food reserves by annually saving 50,000 tons or more. But after the war we could not have reserves due to postwar rehabilitation. However, now our conditions have improved a great deal and it is time to go on living while securing food reserves.

Reunification of our country has not been achieved. Just as the Japanese imperialists, who forcibly occupied our country, were defeated, the U.S. imperialists will not be able to remain long in South Korea. Peaceful reunification will be achieved when the U.S. imperialists are ousted from South Korea. When the fatherland is reunified we should save the South Korean people from poverty and send them rice and other goods. To do so we must have plenty of materials in reserve.

Now our compatriots are returning to the northern half of the republic from Japan and we expect more of them to return. The fact that Japan-resident compatriots are returning to the northern half of the republic is a great victory for our country's socialist system and our party's policy. The world's people look upon the Japan-resident compatriots' return to the bosom of the republic as a collective racial migration from the capitalist world to the communist world, the first one in history. It is natural for the Japan-resident compatriots to return to the bosom of the republic because our country's socialist system is superior and we have resources.

With the Japan-resident compatriots' return to the bosom of the fatherland we should have more reserve materials, including rice and other goods. We also should be prepared for the worst. Unexpected natural disasters could occur in the future. If we have no food reserves we will be in trouble. We must provide ample food reserves. All sectors should strengthen the struggle to conserve food and, particularly in the rural areas, we should strengthen the struggle against the phenomenon of wasting rice. Together with food reserves we should also provide reserves of other goods and gold. If we have gold we can import rice and goods from other countries.

Party organizations and functionaries should make all the people singlemindedly join in the work to provide reserves by strengthening educational work among all the people.

6. On strengthening educational work and successfully carrying out the work of hygiene and culture.

Today, chairmen of the county party committees and county people's committees are negligent in giving guidance for the training and indoctrination of youth. In giving educational guidance they only check whether roofs leak in classrooms and assist teachers in preparations for the new semester. They should frequently visit schools and explain party policies. Even though teachers can give excellent lectures on party policies, they are less knowledgeable on these policies than chairmen of county party committees and county people's committees. The latter can give better lectures on the revolutionary tradition of our party and the history of our struggle. If the chairmen of county party committees and county people's committees frequently visit schools, they will be able to see whether teachers correctly explain party policies to students and whether they guide students in leading a hygienic life.

It seems that functionaries, mystically viewing schoolwork, do not frequently visit schools. Schoolwork is by no means mystical. Functionaries should visit schools to see whether the educational program is correctly executed and whether the indoctrination of students is conducted in accord with party policies. County-level guidance functionaries should frequently visit schools without fail and give concrete guidance on educational work.

One of the issues to which we should pay close attention in guiding schoolwork is sanitation. We should make teachers set examples for individual students in leading a hygienic life, thus correctly guiding them. Some teachers are now negligent in their hygiene. Without setting examples by their daily life, teachers cannot smoothly accomplish their role as those in charge of education. Before teaching and indoctrinating their students, teachers should set the example. They should encourage their students to correctly lead a hygienic life.

We should develop hygienic work into a nationwide movement. Today, the living standard of our people has been much improved compared with the past period. Our country has rapidly progressed. Since our people are building socialism as masters of the country, they should naturally lead a hygienic life. However, hygiene work has not been implemented successfully. The major reason for failure in hygiene work is the legacy of timeworn ideas in the people's minds.

The old habit of not repairing houses on time and not keeping them clean still remains in rural areas. Some peasants do not repair old roofs and walls. Women do not properly take care of their children. Fifteen years have elapsed since our country was liberated from the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule. It has been 7 years since the war. Now is the time when we should lead a hygienic life. Since a socialist society is more advanced than capitalist society, our hygienic work should naturally progress better than in capitalist countries.

To improve our hygienic work we should correct the timeworn habits of the people. During the anti-Japanese armed struggle period, anti-Japanese guerrillas bathed on time and frequently shaved even in difficult situations. During brief breaks while on a march, they built temporary latrines. When people lead a hygienic life they come to love their daily life and their minds become clean. Those who are negligent in cutting their hair and dress in a slovenly manner cannot have lively and clear minds.

Visiting O Ki-sop in his room one day soon after liberation, I saw him lounging slovenly with long and unkempt hair and a growth of beard. O was reading at a dirty desk which even had crumbs of bread on it. Citing remarks by Confucius and Mencius that those who are negligent in their habits cannot lead a family, I admonished him for his slovenly lifestyle, reminding him of his study of Marxism and Leninism. To this he replied that he was living this way because he tried to lead a proletarian lifestyle. I told him not to defile the working class. I told him that the working class was the most civilized in the world and that his remarks were typical of capitalists' criticism of the working class.

Our people should keep their bodies and houses clean. They should also keep railways and railway stations clean. We should steadily conduct indoctrination work among the people on hygiene and vigorously struggle against unhygienic practices. Hygiene work is an important revolutionary task which we should accomplish this year—a year of readjustment. The aim of today's convocation of a plenary meeting of the provincial party committee is to help the people lead a more affluent and civilized life. Therefore, we should reform our hygiene work.

In particular, we should enhance the role of democratic women's union organizations in hygiene work in rural areas. These organizations should struggle against negligence in periodically washing children's clothes and keeping them clean. It is important for these organizations to do this work well. In the future, the chairmen of the management committees of agricultural cooperative associations should encourage the members of these associations to pay close attention to their attire while attending meetings and to their hygienic life.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle period we participated in morning and evening rollcall of our troops without fail. We told those who did not polish their shoes and have their hair cut to correct this misdemeanor. We told our men to wash their hands before meals. Our functionaries should follow this example and help everyone become accustomed to leading a hygienic life.

In conclusion, I would like to refer to some impending tasks:

All sectors of the people's economy, including the industrial and agricultural sectors, should correctly formulate this year's people's economic plan and let

all party members and workers know about it. Today, our duty to build the economy is a revolutionary duty. Party organizations should correctly formulate this year's plan and let party members and workers know about it so they can do their jobs with clear knowledge of their duty. Agricultural cooperative associations should let their members know how much paddyfield acreage they should cultivate, how many rice saplings they should transplant per chongbo and how many small farming tools, such as weeding hoes, they should have. Plants and enterprises should let workers know how many machines they should produce this year and by how much primary costs should be reduced.

We should correctly make preparations for farming this year. Agricultural cooperative associations should sharpen weeding hoes and sickles, make straw ropes and prepare good crop breeds. In particular, they should produce great quantities of good-quality manure.

The important, impending task in rural areas is to quickly complete account settlement and income distribution. Those agricultural cooperative associations which have not finished this job should finish by the end of January. By fulfilling the grain purchase plan, agricultural cooperative associations will fulfill last year's plan for agricultural production. The peasants' duty is to produce and supply food and industrial raw materials for the country. All agricultural cooperative associations should quickly complete grain purchase work.

After this plenary meeting of the provincial party committee, all participants should successfully conduct organizational work so as to inform all party members and workers of the December 1959 decision of the party Central Committee. I hope that South Pyongan Province will lead the entire country in all sectors of socialist construction by further improving and strengthening party and administrative and economic work.

CSO: 4120/298

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REVOLUTIONARY METTLE OF KWP HAILED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 27 Jun 81 p 2

[Editorial article: "Our Party Is a Revolutionary Party Filled With a Revolutionary Mettle"]

[Text] Today our people are forcefully marching forward with a full-fledged fighting spirit to implement fully the revolutionary policies set forth by the historical Sixth Congress of the party. The whole country is energetically seething with the fresh massive march on which our party, the heart of the society, is leading the revolution and construction with mettle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"Today the posture and the workstyle of our party are reflected in the fact that the whole party is full of revolutionary mettle and all the work of the party is being ambitiously and vigorously launched" ("The Summation Report on the Work of the Central Committee Made at the Sixth Congress of the KWP," monograph, p 109).

Our party is now successfully shaping the future of the revolution with strong mettle and ambitious leadership. Precisely because this great party is in the vanguard, our fatherland is proceeding by unceasing leaps and bounds and innovations; our people are full of hope and optimism; and the endlessly bright future is being brought about along the road of our revolution. Being equipped with a revolutionary mettle is a unique characteristic of a party which is struggling to serve the cause of the working class and which is launching revolution.

The party is a militant unit organized to lead the revolution to victory under all circumstances. The revolution does not stand still and it may not always be launched under normal circumstances. Therefore, the party must launch all its activities vigorously and it must struggle actively. In particular, these requirements must be fulfilled more urgently when the revolution has advanced a long way and the party has a long history. A party which lacks mettle and forcefulness is not capable of energetically advancing the tremendous cause of remaking nature and society and the complicated struggle designed to repulse the schemes of the class enemies within the party.

The party of the working class is charged with the great mission of responsibly leading the destiny of the fatherland and the people. Therefore, whether or not the party leads the revolution with mettle represents a grave issue on which rests the

destiny of the country and the future of the people. The mettle of the party is the very mettle of the country and the people. It represents the resource of the people who are called upon for heroic struggle and meritorious services. Only when the party is equipped with great mettle and successfully shapes the future destiny of the revolution can all the difficult and complicated revolutionary tasks be implemented smoothly and the party display the capability to responsibly lead the destiny of the fatherland and the people.

The KWP, which was founded and is being led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, enjoyed at its outset the honor of a party fully equipped with revolutionary mettle.

Our party is a militant party which inherited the style of leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who is filled with ambition, and who, with the heavy responsibility of the era and the revolution, led millions of Japanese imperialist troops by the nose while dashing across the steep hills of Mount Paektu. Born of the stout spirit of Paektu, our party became a vigorous revolutionary party which is always advancing with unflagging energy and tremendous fighting spirit.

The revolutionary mettle of our party has become stronger and stronger and has been held high in the course of leading the struggle for the great creation and construction and, in particular, amid the valuable historical march for the chucheization of the whole party.

The chucheization of the whole party is a sublime slogan of struggle set forth for the purpose of strengthening and developing our party as a permanently chuche-oriented party by means of vigorously launching the works and activities of the party entirely in accordance with the will of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. When a new transformation took place in the style and methods of the party work while launching an active struggle for implementing this slogan, our party came to be fully equipped with the revolutionary posture of a militant party in which the mettle of the era is being displayed energetically. This represents the most valuable success scored in the process of strengthening and developing our party.

The posture of our party, which is based on a vigorous revolutionary mettle, is forcefully displayed in the powerful struggle of a party which puts into practice whatever it has once decided to carry out under any circumstances.

The party of the working class, charged with the mission of a revolutionary transformation of nature and of the society in order to build up communism, must not only set forth correct guidelines and policies but must also implement them completely under all circumstances. To do so represents the militant force and mettle of a revolutionizing party.

Our party stubbornly carries through to the end what it has once decided to implement, no matter what conditions prevail. No matter what stupendous revolutionary tasks it may set forth while advancing and no matter what the complicated situation it may face, our party unhesitatingly undergoes difficulties, achieves a victorious breakthrough, and charges ahead forcefully--this is our party's unique principle of struggle. Thus, to our party, things may be difficult but not impossible.

All the conceptions and goals set forth by our party to advance the revolution and construction contain unprecedented far-reaching ideas and high demands. However, no tasks set forth by our party will be carried out half way or fail to bear great fruit. This forcefully displays the strong capability of our party for achieving goals.

While organizing and rendering general guidance for the stupendous tasks in all fields of the revolution and construction, our party is boldly carrying out without fail all programs planned and laid out. Thus a rapid pace has been set in economic construction; grand monumental edifices of creation have been erected everywhere in the country; and the grand work of remaking nature is being carried out like a blitzkrieg. Furthermore, great revolutionary transformations and miracles are taking place one after another to people's great astonishment.

The proud posture of our party, filled with vigorous revolutionary mettle, is to be seen in its creation of new things and innovations in revolution and construction.

Revolution is a continuous process of struggle in which old things are remade and new things are led to victory. Therefore, for the party to lead the revolution with mettle, it must set forth original ideas and create new things. Only when the party continuously conceives new plans and creates great realities can it victoriously shape an original road to communism.

In launching all its works, our party frees itself from old ruts and the experiences gained, sets forth new things from a progressive point of view, and realizes them. Thus, in our country, for every period of revolutionary development, new strategies and tactics which precisely fit the period are being set forth continuously, and innovations are being made unceasingly in the party work and the work in all fields, including that of economic cultural construction. The simple mechanical copying or repetition of old things and any other repetitions without new things have nothing to do with the creative plans and capabilities of our party.

The flames of creation and innovation rising under the leadership of our party are not limited to individual problems in some fields but are related to all problems in all fields of the revolution, construction, and social life, including politics, economy, culture, military affairs, and external affairs. Thus in our country, all works in all fields are being carried out efficiently without hitting snags, while a great number of precious ideological-theoretical and material-cultural riches, in which the pulse of the current era beats, are being created. Because our party is solving all problems creatively in our unique way, high honor is in store for our party, a great leadership under which the brand new future is to be shaped successfully.

Another proud posture of our party which is filled with revolutionary mettle is to be seen in the fact that our party is marching continuously toward a higher hill, allowing no decline or stagnation displaying full ambition and spirit to succeed.

For the party of the working class, it is an essential prerequisite for the achievement of final victory of the cause of communism that the party unceasingly struggle and march forward without marking time or causing stagnation. In order to fulfill the long-range, hardship-laden revolutionary cause, it is imperative for the party to hold high the banners of marching forward and struggle and to see to it that there is no marking time. Only when the party unceasingly, wholeheartedly and vigorously advances the revolution can it safeguard all the gains won through bloodshed and carry the march toward socialism and communism through to the end.

It is our party's firmly established and consistently held stand that it should achieve the future of communism as far ahead of schedule as possible by launching unceasing innovation and continuous movement forward with the mettle of speedy battle. Thus our party is continuously setting forth bold targets in its struggle and ambitiously advancing all its work by means of a blitzkrieg.

Our party's militant slogans, causing the whole party and the whole country to be seething with tremendous revolutionary passion, function as a forceful propellant power which provides a constant spur to our people's chollima march. Our people are finding the correct direction and method in their struggle and are marching forward filled with faith and hope because of the party slogans, which are providing a bright picture not only of the near future but also of the distant future. Our party's guidance, which enables every one of us to enjoy the flourishing of the revolution to the end of our lives, is seeing to it that all our hearts will be filled with the vital force of youth and that the whole society will be seething with the mettle to march forward.

Thus our party has grown up and been strengthened as a revolutionary party fully equipped with the mettle to struggle and march forward; it has established a new posture and workstyle in an essentially fresh manner. This provides a firm guarantee for the chuche cause, which was established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to be achieved far ahead of schedule and for the cause of the reunification of the fatherland to be achieved in our era without fail.

Today's vitality and honor of our party, a militant party filled with revolutionary mettle, have not been acquired simply by accident or just in a day or two. Our party's revolutionary mettle has been tempered and tested while holding high the slogan of chuchheization of the whole society and leading the Korean revolution along the road of victory.

An important reason for the fact that our party has been strengthened and developed as a militant party filled with revolutionary mettle is that it has an indefatigable revolutionary spirit of advancing the revolution and construction on its own, at any cost, by overcoming whatever adversities it may face.

The mettle of the party of the working class lies in the display of the strong spirit of revolution. Only when a revolutionary spirit fills the whole party can the party carry out its great mission of responsibly encountering the destiny of the fatherland and the people, no matter what difficult and complicated circumstances it may face. The revolutionary spirit is to be displayed in the posture and workstyle of the party.

The revolutionary spirit of our party is a firm spirit of independence in launching struggle exclusively by means of the resources of our people; it is a daring spirit of struggle defying all difficulties. Such an indefatigable revolutionary spirit was derived from the strong fighting spirit and mettle enunciated in the struggle slogans of the early days of the anti-Japanese movement, which were sung forcefully in the jungles of Mount Paektu to defeat the enemy even at the cost of killing oneself a million times, and it was further strengthened in the flames of severe struggle. The mettle of our party is based on such a strong spirit of revolution as this; therefore, our party has the vitality to overcome all difficulties and adversities and to attain any goals at one stroke, no matter how stupendous they may be.

Another reason for the fact that our party has been strengthened and developed as a militant party filled with revolutionary mettle is that the party reformed its work method thoroughly and firmly established the anti-Japanese guerrillas' work method and style throughout the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"When the anti-Japanese guerrillas' work method was realized in all the work of the party, the posture of the party became new and the party's workstyle was fundamentally reformed." ("The Summation Report on the Work of the Central Committee Made at the Sixth Congress of the KWP," monograph, p 109.)

The posture and spirit of the party largely depend on the work method of the party. Only when the party thoroughly adopts a revolutionary work method will the work and activities of the party be carried out ambitiously and vigorously. By simply using a bureaucratic and formalistic work method, including that of meeting formalities and making a mere show, the party would not be able to call the people to struggle nor be able to establish the revolutionary style throughout the party.

In order to turn itself into a militant unit which operates with great vigor, our party decisively destroyed the old framework of formalism and saw to it that the overall party work would be transformed in the style of the anti-Japanese guerrillas. This was an epoch-making measure which strengthened the combat capability of our party, making it one hundred times as strong as it was before and greatly enhancing the leading role of the party.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas' work method, which was created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song himself and demonstrated by him in his actual practices in the hardship-filled anti-Japanese revolution days, is a chuche-oriented work method of enhancing the status and role of the popular masses and thereby vigorously advancing the revolution and construction. It is a vital work method capable of boldly facing and overcoming all difficulties. This is an excellent model of the work method and spirit of a party that is engaged in revolution.

By establishing across the board the anti-Japanese guerrillas' work method, which was created in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolution and whose effectiveness and vitality were proved through a long struggle, our party saw to it that the overall party work would be carried out ambitiously and vigorously, and that a fresh mettle and spirit would fill the whole party.

In our party today, the propaganda and agitation work and the party guidance of the revolution and construction are being launched vigorously and substantively in the manner practiced by the anti-Japanese guerrillas in the Paektu mountain jungles in the early days, and all the work is being carried out ambitiously and in depth at an unprecedentedly high standard. History has never witnessed such an example as our party organizations, which are deeply rooted among the masses, which are acting vigorously, in which all the members are actively participating in the organizational and ideological life, and all of which is firmly governed by the spirit of learning and working.

Today's seething realities show that only when the traditional work method and spirit, which were established by the leader during the inception period of the

revolutionary cause, are highly valued and carried out genuinely can the party's workstyle be improved and the party be strengthened and developed as an ever revolutionizing party. It is a really great achievement in the course of the construction of our party that the anti-Japanese guerrillas' work method has been realized and that the whole party has been filled with vigorous revolutionary mettle.

Furthermore, the firm establishment of an orderly work system in which the whole party acts as one and of a revolutionary discipline throughout the party represents another factor in enabling our party to display its power as a militant party filled with revolutionary mettle.

All the activities and work of the party must be launched under a certain work system and order. Only when the party is firmly organization oriented and governed by discipline to the effect that the whole party acts as one to meet the requirements of the party center's intentions and of the party regulations can the party become steel-like and capable of making the revolution and construction ever victorious.

The revolutionary mettle which fills our party today represents a precious fulfillment achieved by orientation toward high organization and effective discipline. Today our party is enjoying a revolutionary atmosphere in which the party's decisions and directives are to be unconditionally carried through to the end and a steel-like democratic centralization-oriented discipline in which the whole party acts as a simple organic body under the guidance of the party Central Committee.

While the party sets forth clearly the grand plan and the correct strategic and tactical policies designed to effect upsurges in the revolution and construction, all party organizations and party members are enjoying a strong organizational orientation and discipline in which they are advancing along the only road set by the party center; and they are thereby highly displaying the power of a militant party filled with energy and vitality. Our party's discipline was established on the basis of all the party members' loyalty toward the party, and it is oriented by self-consciousness and vitality. And the mettle of the party was derived from the firm unification and cohesion established on the basis of such a discipline as this. Therefore, our party's mettle is immortal like an ever-flowing spring, and no one can suppress it.

Today our party is indeed in a glorious period of its development. Inasmuch as our party has successfully solved fundamental problems which affect the future destiny of the revolutionary cause, never in its long history has there been such a period as today in which the organizational and ideological foundation of the party has been laid so firmly and the whole party has been filled with revolutionary mettle.

It is of great significance for victoriously advancing and fulfilling the revolution that our party has been strengthened and developed as a strong party filled with revolutionary mettle.

Above all, the significance lies in the fact that our society is filled with a wholesome revolutionary atmosphere and that the revolution and construction are being forcefully advanced along the road of victory without any deviation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows:

"... The workers of our country are working in a revolutionary manner and leading a thrifty life. They are making continuous innovations and unceasing advances with revolutionary zeal and eagerness, while maintaining a firm belief in their revolutionary victory and a firm conviction about their future" ("The Summation Report on the Work of the Central Committee Made at the Sixth Congress of the KWP," monograph, pp 10-11).

To fill the entire society with a wholesome revolutionary atmosphere poses a very important problem in forcefully advancing and fulfilling the revolution. If in the socialist society the people are allowed to indulge in idleness and ease, the society will change in nature and the revolution will stop halfway. Today the imperialists and all the enemies of revolution are launching more and more viciously with each passing day their reactionary ideological and cultural invasion, their destructive sabotage activities in order to make the socialist countries disintegrate from within. Therefore, the party of the working class which enjoys sovereignty must see to it that all the people work in a revolutionary manner and lead a thrifty life, and that they do not forget the revolutionary principles and the class-oriented viewpoint of holding fast to the banner of socialism. In order to do so, the party itself must become healthy, have strong combat capability, and become a party filled with revolutionary mettle.

The party of the working class is the heart which provides the entire society with revolutionary nutrition; it is a propelling force to advance the revolution. The mettle of the party becomes the mettle of the society; and the revolutionary posture of the party provides a prerequisite for the establishment of a wholesome lifestyle in the society. In a society led by a revolutionary party, which is constantly filled with militant mettle and ambition and which enjoys a high leadership-oriented authority, the rotten bourgeois lifestyle cannot infiltrate, while the healthy and revolutionary spirit of struggle, which befits the essential nature of the socialist system, will invariably prevail.

Today in our country, all the people are bent on doing their best only to score victory in revolution; they are struggling forcefully, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence--which befits people who are building socialism and people of the era of struggle. With a high self-awareness that they must continue revolution through to the end as long as imperialism and its rule and subordination persist in this world, our people cannot be allowed to indulge in even a bit of idleness and ease or to enjoy any fantasy about imperialism and class enemies. Exactly this kind of strong spirit of struggle, high class consciousness, and revolutionary lifestyle have been established by our party.

The mettle of our party provides a firm basis for determinedly advancing toward socialism and communism with the revolutionary banners held high; it provides a strong will to firmly hold to the cause of the working class. When such determination and will fill our entire society, any unhealthy phenomena or non-working-class-oriented factors, which are not compatible with the essential nature of the socialist society, cannot prevail there, while the cause of socialism is held firmly. This clearly proves the precious truth that only a party which is capable of launching uncompromising struggle against the enemies of the revolution and class enemies, no matter what the difficult and complicated circumstances, can successfully fulfill its leadership role as the headquarters of revolution.

It is of great significance for providing the entire people with firm faith and optimism regarding the brilliant future of our revolution that our party is filled with revolutionary mettle and is being strengthened and developed as a militant party.

The victory or defeat of the revolution as well as the future of the revolution largely depend on the ideological and mental state of the people. People who firmly believe in their future and their victory will carry on their fighting with high spirit without giving in, no matter how difficult the circumstances may be. This poses an even more urgent problem when the revolution becomes protracted and filled with hardship.

The firmness of the people's faith in the future depends on the resourcefulness and mettle of the party, which is successfully carrying out the cause of the leader. When the people are provided with the guidance of the party, which is equipped with an ambition capable of courageously overcoming difficulties, they will not lose their faith and will carry on the struggle constantly with abundant revolutionary optimism, no matter how heavy the tasks they face nor how complicated the revolutionary situation.

Our people's optimism about the brilliant future of the revolution is based on their absolute trust that, as long as our party stands in the vanguard, the revolutionary cause of chuche established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song will be victorious without fail. This trust is an unchangeable belief conceived deep in the hearts of our people while sharing with the party the priceless course of struggle for the chucheization of the entire society.

The revolutionary mettle of our party is a sublime revolutionary spirit which will advance and fulfill the Korean revolution exclusively along the road of chuche; it is a decisiveness that will reject everything that does not conform to the chuche ideology. Thanks to the revolutionary mettle and energetic struggle of our party, which is endlessly loyal to the cause of the leader, the revolutionary ideology of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his immortal achievement are being staunchly protected and held fast, the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese movement are being carried on and developed successfully, and the unification and cohesion based on the chuche ideology are being protected like one's eyeballs. Today our people are enjoying the firm prospect of the final victory of the Korean revolution thanks to the resourcefulness and posture of our party filled with revolutionary mettle and ambitions; they firmly believe that their everlasting happiness and the prosperity of their descendants are reliably guaranteed. This very belief is the most precious ideology, sentiment and iron-like faith provided by the revolutionary mettle of our party to the people. No force can block the future of a people who live and struggle with such a spirit and faith.

The historical Sixth Congress of the party set forth a great platform to effect a new decisive progress in the implementation of the revolutionary cause of chuche. Thanks to the bold and ambitious guidance of our party, struggles are being launched forcefully in all fields of revolution and construction to carry out the platform set forth by the party congress. Thus the victorious advance of our revolution and its future are being guaranteed more and more assuredly, and the future of our fatherland is brilliantly illuminated with endless glory.

Today our party is a very promising party which is equipped with ever victorious power and which is successfully shaping the destiny of the revolution. It has gained fame as a reliable vanguard of the international working class which, upholding the banner of the great chuche ideology, is successfully carrying out the lofty histori-

ical mission with which it has been charged for the causes of the era and of mankind. It is the highest pride and greatest happiness of our people that they live and struggle with the destiny of themselves and of their descendants totally entrusted to the great party.

Cherishing this great national pride deep in our hearts, we must uphold the guidance of the party and must staunchly protect and guard our party everywhere and at all times.

The future path of our people, who are marching forward along the line of guidance of the great KWP, which is filled with revolutionary mettle, will always be brilliant and our fatherland will be prosperous and flourishing forever and ever.

7989
CSO: 4108/133

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM IL-SONG THEORY ON MUSIC PRAISED

SK101133 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON dedicate articles to the 35th anniversary of the publication of "Musicians Should Make an Active Contribution To Building a New, Democratic Korea," a classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, (August 8, 1946).

In its article headlined "Chuche-Based Musical Art Brilliantly Embodying National Characteristics," NODONG SINMUN August 9 says:

In the work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song wisely defined the position of the building of national culture in the construction of a new, democratic fatherland and the revolutionary duty and role of the musicians, and expounded with his originality the character of a new music and the direction of its development and immediate fighting tasks for building a democratic national music.

It was the basic direction of the chuche-oriented development of musical art propounded in the historic work to develop music in compliance with the requirement of the revolution, preserving the national characteristics.

This original policy propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the basis of the tradition of chuche-based literature and art personally established by him during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was a guiding principle which helped develop our music without slightest deviation from the first days of the building of a new state in our country.

The article goes on:

The outstanding idea, theory and policy expounded by the great leader in the work have been brilliantly embodied under the wise leadership of the glorious party centre. As a result, in the 1970s, our musical art greeted the heyday of socialist and communist musical art. And our music has become a model of revolutionary musical art and our country displayed its honour as "homeland of the revolutionary opera."

The great feat performed by our party in developing music in conformity with the requirement of revolution, preserving the national characteristics, is the creation of a new revolutionary and popular music of our own style meeting the demand of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea, a revolutionary music brilliantly embodying the chuche-based idea of literature and art.

With the successful accomplishment of the historic cause of putting on opera stage the immortal classics which had been created and performed during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, under the wise leadership of the glorious party centre, musical art could proudly carry out the honourable work of handing down through generations the precious wealth of the chuche-based literary and art tradition. In this course, there originated the "pibada"-style opera which brought about a revolutionary turn in the development of human opera art.

At the same time, such new forms of theatrical art as song and dance epic drama and music and dance tale were created to lift modern music and dance art to a high plane and open a bright prospect of its development.

Our party put forward the original policy of the creation of instrumental music and a new theory of orchestra in developing music in keeping with the requirement of revolution, preserving national characteristics to effect a radical change in the creation of instrumental music and its performance.

In particular, the chuche-oriented combined orchestra in which Western instruments are combined with the national instruments, the former subordinated to the latter, opened up a broader way of developing music in conformity with the requirement of revolution, preserving national characteristics.

Our party advanced the original theory and policy of making songs, basic to all musics, famous songs and wisely led the struggle for its realisation. As a result, beautiful and powerful famous songs congenial to the aspiration and sentiment of the people endlessly resound throughout the country.

Today our music has become a chuche-based music congenial to the emotion and sentiments of the Koreans which the people love to sing and a true weapon of revolution which encourages people to the struggle and exploits, stresses the article.

CSO: 4120/298

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DEATH OF KANG PAN-SOK OBSERVED

SK311620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article headlined "Brilliant Life Adorning New Era of Korean Revolution With Precious Exploits" to the 49th anniversary of the death of Kang Pan-sok, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter (July 31, 1932).

The article says:

Kang Pan-sok, born in a poor and patriotic family, spent her childhood in abject poverty and hardship, growing up under a revolutionary influence, as a dependable revolutionary comrade-in-arms of Kim Hyong-chik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country, she actively helped him in his work with might and main and brought up her sons into ardent patriots and indomitable communist revolutionary fighters to stand them on the glorious road of revolution.

At the same time, she waged a relentless struggle for a genuine development of the Korean women's emancipation movement under the banner of the immortal chuche idea.

Kang Pan-sok, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, is the mother of Korea who brought up the great sun, peerless in the history of our people spanning thousands of years. With all her might and sincerity she actively helped her son the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his revolutionary activities, brilliantly adorning with precious exploits the historic period of the Korean revolution vigorously advancing along the road of independence.

The article says: First of all, Kang Pan-sok actively backed the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song so that he might take the road of revolution with an ardent love for the country and the people and a burning hatred for the enemy from his early years.

She valued the distinguished intelligence and character of her son and cultivated them in every way, implanted in his young heart the high pride and patriotic idea of a revolutionary family which had undauntedly fought generation after generation against the foreign aggressors.

Under the warm sincerity and care of Kang Pan-sok to bring up her son as a son of the country who would liberate the country and make it shine, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song nursed a lofty will for national liberation from his childhood and stoutly grew up to be a hero of the nation.

Kang Pan-sok, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter and an outstanding leader of the women's emancipation movement in our country, organized the anti-Japanese women's association and energetically directed it under the great leader's guidance and with his help, powerfully rousing broad sections of women to the revolutionary struggle.

To awaken the women who account for a half of our population and lead them to the struggle was an important demand for dynamically pushing ahead with the revolutionary struggle of our people which began developing independently under the banner of the chuche idea at that time, the article says, and goes on:

This demand was brilliantly realized when Kang Pan-sok, guided and helped by the great leader, organised the anti-Japanese women's association on December 26, 1926.

The anti-Japanese women's association was the first revolutionary women's organisation of chuche type in our country and a new communistic women's organisation.

Through the association she actively conducted educational work to arm the women with the chuche idea and the anti-Japanese patriotic idea, while uniting them closely around the great leader.

In disregard of all difficulties and dangers to herself, Kang Pan-sok, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, actively helped the great leader in his revolutionary work.

She not only risked all difficulties and dangers to herself for her son, for the sake of revolution, but also waged an energetic struggle to implement the chuche-oriented revolutionary line and policy put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Kang Pan-sok is an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter and the great mother of Korea who dedicated her whole life to the struggle for the liberation of the country and the victory of the cause of chuche.

The liberation of the country and the victory of the revolution so ardently desired and convinced of by Kang Pan-sok, the mother of Korea, in her lifetime have been brilliantly realised by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of revolution and the great sun of the people.

CSO: 4120/298

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

MISSIONS MARK STRUGGLE MONTH--Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA)--Various functions were recently held at DPRK missions abroad and in various countries on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle and the day of the victory in the fatherland liberation war, according to reports. Photo exhibitions, Korean film shows, film weeks and other functions were organized at the DPRK missions in Gambia, Ghana, Norway, Zimbabwe and Burma and in Benin, Madagascar, Somalia, Equatorial Guinea, Laos, Democratic Yemen, Central Africa, Upper Volta and Mozambique. Functions took place with portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in places of honor. Present there were personages of political parties and public organizations, men of the press and people of various strata of the host countries. Foreign diplomatic envoys were on hand. On display at the photo exhibitions were photographs showing our peoples struggle for national reunification, the struggle of the world people supporting it and exposing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's brutal suppression of the people. "The Fatherland Liberation War," "The U.S. Imperialists Occupation of South Korea Is the Root Cause of National Division," "Flesh and Blood," "An Unforgettable Man" and other Korean films were screened at the film shows. [Text] [SK041054
Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 4 Aug 81]

CSO: 4120/298

CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION URGED

SK050106 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT [no day] Aug 81

[NODONG SINMUN 4 August editorial: "Functionaries Should Highly Display the Spirit of Dedicating Service for the People"]

[Excerpts] The entire country is now seething with lofty revolutionary enthusiasm of party members and functionaries who have risen to implement instructions given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at recent major meetings and during his on-the-spot guidance to many local areas. Thanks to the endeavor of our heroic working class and workers who are endlessly faithful to the party, continuous progress has been made in placing production on the right track on all fronts of the people's economy and in improving the people's living standard. All our functionaries are assigned the honorable and weighty task of developing our country into a more prosperous, wealthy, powerful and economically advanced country by brilliantly implementing the magnificent program of socialist construction unfolded by the sixth party congress, thus epochally improving the living standard of our people. To successfully fulfill this task, all functionaries, including economic guidance functionaries, should more highly display their party spirit, working class awareness and people-mindedness. Our functionaries should possess the noble trait of respecting the masses and devoting everything to the struggle to protect the interest and happiness of the working people.

Increasing the production of people's consumer goods and improving the quality and supply of commercial goods to the people is an important issue which our functionaries should firmly grasp in implementing the party's policy for improving the people's living standard. By highly displaying the spirit of self-reliance, all sectors and units should produce goods in short supply, search out shortages, independently overcome difficulties, enact a continuous production upsurge and prevent the practice of hoarding, misusing and wasting valuable materials which are useful in developing the national economy and in improving the people's living standard. The functionaries and workers of the sectors, plants and enterprises concerned should produce and supply good quality consumer goods to meet the people's demand and tastes. They should strengthen the struggle to produce durable and appealing goods.

All guidance functionaries should not regard the supply of goods as a secondary task. Instead, they should pay close attention to this work. They should correctly organize and guide this work to equally distribute goods among all

people. Our state and social property is a product of the country and happiness of the people. It was obtained with their blood and sweat. Those functionaries who correctly and frugally run state affairs in a truly responsible manner, masters of the country and society, who value the country's assets and who enrich the people's life by producing more with less are the faithful functionaries of the party and truly loyal servants of the people.

The magnificent, militant task set forth by the historic sixth party congress is a worthwhile struggle program for the final victory of the revolution and a shining blueprint for the endless prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people.

By vigorously struggling with endless loyalty to the party and the spirit of dedicated service for the people, all guidance functionaries should highly promote revolutionary enthusiasm and creative positiveness among party members and workers so as to brilliantly implement the magnificent program of socialist construction.

CSO: 4120/298

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL GROWTH IN COUNTRY

SK041601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA)--Agricultural production is showing a fast growth in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with farming placed on a scientific and technical basis as required by the chuche-based farming methods.

Entering the 1970s a high rate of growth in grain production was registered in Korea, despite a serious effect of the cold front. A production growth of 36 per cent above the preceding year was recorded in 1973 and a growth of more than 30 per cent in 1974 above 1973. Consequently, 7 million-ton target of grain envisaged in the six year plan was hit two years earlier than the set time.

The grain output in 1946, the year next liberation, was 1.9 million tons. On the same soil 9 million tons were produced in 1979. A drive is under way for beating again a 9.5 million-ton target this year.

Our country owes this success in agriculture to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who created the chuche-based farming methods and wisely led the struggle for its thorough application.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"In order to increase the output of grain and other crops quickly, farming methods should be scientific and suit our climate, soil and crops, and agricultural production must be intensified by a full use of chuche-based farming methods."

The chuche-based farming methods created by the great leader comprehensively expound requirements for always reaping a high and stable harvest in farming, such as right crop to right soil and right crop in right season, close planting and plant-by-plant cultivation, a scientific system of soil control and manuring system, and water control system.

The chuche-based farming methods are advantageous and scientific methods for a most intensive utilisation of land and application of scientific and technical principles to all categories of farming.

A scientific soil control system meeting the demand of the chuche-based farming methods has been established and thoroughly implemented in our country to turn the lean land into fertile soil, and high-yielding strains have been obtained and the growth of crops has been accelerated through strengthened biological researches. At the same time, plant-by-plant cultivation has been introduced through the application of latest successes of agricultural science and technology and the per-unit output has been decisively lifted.

The per-hectare harvest of non-paddy crops in 1954 was as low as 700 kg. In 1974 the per-hectare harvest of paddy rice and maize, the main crops in our agriculture, jumped respectively to 5.9 and 5 tons. In 1979, five years after that, it climbed to 7.2 tons in paddy rice and 6.3 tons in maize, a fairly high level in the world.

Now our country fully satisfies the demand for food by home production.

Through the efforts for strictly applying the chuche-based farming methods, the level of scientific and technical knowledge of the agricultural working people has risen rapidly and the material and technical foundations of agriculture have been consolidated still further.

Our peasants who were far removed from modern technology in the past are now making a scientific farming, skillfully operating modern technical means on a high cultural and technical level.

Already in 1979, the number of the tractors serving agriculture reached 7 in the plain areas and 6 in the intermediate and mountain areas per 100 hectares of cultivated land and 1.5 tons of chemical fertilizers were applied to each hectare of paddy and non-paddy fields and highly efficient weed killers were produced and supplied in large quantities, with the result that weeding was done by chemical method in 97 per cent of the total paddy fields.

Now our agricultural working people are striving to carry out the industrialization of agriculture through the completion of comprehensive mechanisation and chemicalisation of farming.

Our country aims at producing 15 million tons of grain annually in the near future.

CSO: 4120/298

PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER FISHING SEASON DISCUSSED

SK101114 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)--Now energetic preparations for winter fishing are going on in Korea.

Winter fishing holds a decisive place in the nation's marine production. Our country hauls more than 30,000 tons of fish daily at maximum in winter.

Ship repair plants and fishery stations on the eastern and western coasts of the country are now hastening the repair of boats, preparations of fishing tackle and repair of freezing plants.

The factories and enterprises in the fishery domain in South and North Hamgyong and North Pyongan provinces have already repaired and readjusted many boats and markedly increased the output of fishing tackle.

Good freezing and cold-storage setups and processing facilities are under construction at fish production and consumption areas through a mass movement.

Korea, surrounded by sea on three sides, abounds in fish resources. In particular, over 600 species of fishes are found in the East Sea, part of one of the three major fishing grounds of the world.

Shoals of millions of tons of fishes 8 to 10 meters thick move into the East Sea in winter.

There are over 250 species of fishes in the West Sea of the country, of which more than 30 species are delicious fishes.

The state directs big efforts to the development of fisheries to utilize effectively the abundant fish resources for the improvement of peoples living.

Korea hit the height of 1.6 million tons of marine products in the Six-Year Plan period (1971-1976) one year seven months ahead of time.

Korea will produce 3.5 million tons of aquatic products in 1984, of which 2.7 million tons will be fishes.

CSO: 4120/298

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KIM IL-SONG THANKS 18 SEPTEMBER RESERVOIR WORKERS

SK040642 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a letter of thanks to the 18 September reservoir construction workers. In his letter, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said he extends warm thanks to the workers, technicians and office workers of the South Hwanghae provincial land reclamation office, the Kwangchan irrigation office, the Hwanghae irrigation office, the South Pyongyang provincial land reclamation office, the North Pyongyang provincial land reclamation office, to agricultural workers of South Hwanghae Province and to all supporters of the project.

He noted that they have successfully completed the construction of the 18 September reservoir, another monumental creation, at a time when all the people and agricultural workers of the nation are waging a vigorous struggle to reap 9.5 million tons of grain this year by joining a grand march to enact the decisions of the sixth party congress.

In his letter, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song notes that the builders, agricultural workers and supporters who participated in the construction work on the 18 September reservoir successfully completed the large project involving the building of several thousand meters of dikes damming off sea water and connecting islands and construction of scores of large lock gates which required a high degree of technology, by courageously overcoming all difficulties and hardships and cherishing deep loyalty to the party and the revolution. Thus, they performed brilliantly by completing the construction of the reservoir in a short time, displaying a self-reliant spirit.

In his letter, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song notes that with the construction of the 18 September reservoir, thousands of hectares of fields will be protected from heavy rains and tidal water, many hectares of new lands are being obtained and irrigation and water supply problems will be solved.

He expressed satisfaction with and praised the courageous struggle to construct the 18 September reservoir by the workers, technicians and office workers of the agricultural construction sector, as well as their supporters, and agricultural workers of South Hwanghae Province, upholding the party's policy to prevent heavy rain and drought damage by constructing many reservoirs during a persistent cold front.

He said that with the construction of the 18 September reservoir, we can now more rapidly develop agricultural production in South Hwanghae Province. This plays an important role in the rural economy.

In his letter, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stressed that the builders and their supporters who joined in the construction of the 18 September reservoir should perfect the reservoir by making continuous renovations without indulging in self-admiration for what they have already achieved, build more reservoirs--important in developing the rural economy--and push ahead with land reclamation work on a large-scale.

He expressed the firm belief that they will accomplish the honorable revolutionary tasks assigned them by displaying loyalty to the party and arming themselves with the chuche idea. Thus, they will certainly meet the expectations of the party.

A ceremony marking completion of the reservoir was held on 2 August. Displayed at the ceremony site was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people. Slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious KWP!" were displayed.

Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and secretary of the Central People's Committee; Comrade So Kwan-hui, vice premier of the Administration Council, and personages concerned, including Paek Pom-su, Chang Yun-pil, and (Pal Hui-won), attended the ceremony together with the builders, their supporters and agricultural workers from neighboring cooperative farms.

A report was made at the ceremony noting that the builders and their supporters extend great honor, loyalty and warmest thanks to [word indistinct].

The reporter stressed that all builders and their supporters should brilliantly fulfill the militant tasks set forth by the great leader in his letter by vigorously waging the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture and register brilliant labor exploits in constructing new projects by advancing along the road of innovation.

The reporter said that agricultural workers and functionaries in the rural sector should enact measures to prevent flood and drought damages through proper management of the new reservoir. He noted that they should effect a new upsurge in agricultural production by implementing the chuche-type agricultural method.

A letter of pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the ceremony.

CSO: 4120/298

DPRK SCORES GAINS IN CEMENT PRODUCTION

SK101540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)--The cement workers of Korea registered signal successes to bring about a great upswing in cement production.

Through the endeavours to meet the party's demand for expediting the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy, the Chonnaeri cement factory, a leading cement production base of the nation, has completed work for the introduction of a new calcining method in the production.

As a result, the factory has reduced the fuel consumption norm by more than a half, while quadrupling the cement output per hour.

Scientists and technicians sent to the factory to introduce a new calcining method and workers of the factory reconditioned the existing main equipment on modern lines and, at the same time, replenished the factory with new equipment and solved many scientific and technical problems.

The introduction of a new calcining method will greatly help towards attaining ahead of the set time the target of 20 million tons of cement, one of the targets set for the end of the 1980s, with the existing material and technical foundations of the cement industry.

Meanwhile, the construction of a new cement factory which will produce cement by a new calcining method is nearing completion.

In 1970 Korea produced four million tons of cement, or 287 kilograms per capita.

In ten years after that the cement production capacity of the country increased 2.2 times.

Today Korea's cement industry not only meets with its production the growing demand of the national economy for cement but also exports a large quantity of cement.

CSO: 4120/298

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

EDUCATION PROGRESSES THANKS TO 'GLORIOUS PARTY CENTER'

SK051546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA)--It is 25 years ago (August 1, 1956) that a universal compulsory primary education system was instituted in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This was a signal event that recorded a brilliant page in the history of the development of chuche-based education.

In the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary war, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song planned the enforcement of a compulsory free education in the liberated fatherland, and he lost no time when the country was liberated in spreading a bright blueprint of the building of popular education for enforcing a universal compulsory education and wisely led our people to the struggle for its realisation.

In this course, all preparations were made in a short time for introducing a compulsory education in our country where illiterates accounted for more than 80 per cent of the population, consequent upon the Japanese imperialists policy of obscuration.

In September 1949, the fourth session of the Supreme People's Assembly proclaimed a historical law on instituting a universal compulsory primary education system as from September 1, 1950.

But it was temporarily put off owing to the war provoked by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The struggle for enforcing the universal compulsory primary education gathered strength in the postwar period.

Under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader who does everything to place education definitely before all other work, each ri came to have one or more primary schools in 1955, under the difficult conditions of post-war rehabilitation and construction and they could accommodate all the schoolage children.

On this basis, all the children of our country could receive free compulsory primary education from 1956.

Education has made a leaping progress over the last 25 years since the institution of the historic compulsory primary education system.

A universal compulsory secondary education was introduced in 1958, only two years after the enforcement of the universal compulsory primary education. Later, a step was taken for the complex abolition of the tuition fees at the schools of all levels.

The year 1967 witnessed the enforcement of a universal nine-year compulsory technical education and 1975 saw the full enforcement of a universal compulsory 11-year education, a proud success.

At present, in our country, all the students and pupils from the primary school children to the university students enjoy completely free education and the students of the higher special schools and colleges and universities receive stipends from the state.

Today our people are vigorously advancing towards the lofty height of the intellectualisation of the whole society, looking ahead to a bright vista of compulsory higher education spread by the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

Our education is now progressing at faster pace under the outstanding leadership of the glorious party centre bringing to shining realization the immortal chuché idea founded by the great leader.

CSO: 4120/298

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

REPORT ON HOUSING CONDITIONS IN DPRK

SK031618 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA)--A great number of dwelling houses are built every year in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Munsu Street is taking shape at fast pace on a bank of the Taedong-gang River in Pyongyang. High-rise apartment houses for far more than ten thousand families and a host of public buildings will come into being.

In less than half a year several dozen grand buildings have already made their appearance.

Tall buildings are under construction in other parts of the city, rendering new looks to the streets.

Housing construction is progressing at full steam in Hamhung City, Nampo Municipality and other local cities and rural districts.

Thus the task to build modern houses for 200,000-300,000 families every year in towns and villages is being carried out successfully in the current Second Seven-Year Plan period.

Our working people have no worries about food, clothing and housing.

The factory and office workers are provided by the state modern houses and the peasants live in cosy houses built them by the state free.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shows great care so that extensive housing construction could take place every year with a large state investment for a satisfactory solution of the housing problem for the people.

In our country which was left with debris due to indiscriminate bombing by the U.S. imperialists in the fatherland liberation war, the housing problem was solved in a short period of less than ten years after the cease-fire.

Later, in the 1961-1969 period houses for 800,000 families were built and urban flats for 414,000 families and rural houses for 472,000 families in the Six-Year Plan period.

The houses under construction will have more rooms and be furnished with good facilities and furniture.

Today our working people are leading a happy life in modern houses built them by the state free, with nothing more to desire.

CSO: 4120/298

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

VARIOUS CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS ARRIVE

SK010911 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 1 (KCNA)--A delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Paek Han-ki, vice-director of the international department of the central Standing Committee of Chongnyon; a delegation of Chongnyon journalists headed by Choe U-kyun, editor-in-chief of CHOSON SINBO; a home-visiting group of Chongnyon educational workers headed by Son Chin-yung, vice-director of the educational department of the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of Chongnyon, and a home-visiting group of Korean students studying at Japanese high schools headed by Yi Sang-i, vice-director of Choson Chongnyon, arrived in Pyongyang by train on July 31 for a visit to the socialist homeland.

They were met at Pyongyang railway station by Kim Ki-nam, Ho Chong-suk, Kim Chu-yong, Yi Chae-kwan, Kim In-son, Hyon Sok, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned.

The delegations and visiting groups arrived in Wonsan by the ship "Samjiyon" on July 30.

The 28th short-term home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Song Won-ho, section chief of the Miyagi prefectural headquarters of Chongnyon, came to the homeland by the same ship.

CSO: 4120/298

N. KOREA/ KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONG CHUN-KI ATTENDS PARTY FOR CHONGNYON GROUPS

SK010917 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 1 (KCNA)--The Administration Council arranged a party yesterday evening in honour of Chongnyon delegations and home-visiting groups on a visit to the socialist fatherland.

Invited there were the members of the delegation of Chongnyon functionaries headed by Paek Han-ki, vice-director of the international department of the central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, the delegation of Chongnyon journalists headed by Choe U-kyun, editor-in-chief of CHOSON SINBO, the home-visiting group of Chongnyon educational workers headed by Son Chin-yung, vice-director of the educational department of the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of Chongnyon, and the home-visiting group of Korean students studying at Japanese high schools headed by Yi Sang-i, vice-director of Choson Chongnyon.

Present at the party were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Kim Ki-nam, Ho Chong-suk, Kim Chu-yong, Yi Chae-kwan, Kim In-son, Hyon Sok, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned.

Speeches were made at the party.

The attendants drank a toast, wholeheartedly wishing good health and a long life to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people.

CSO: 4120/298

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

TONGHAE TRADING COMPANY ANNIVERSARY NOTED

SK071538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 7 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate editorial articles to the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Tonghae Trading Company, Ltd., a general trading corporation of Koreans in Japan.

In its editorial article NODONG SINMUN says: Ever since its founding the Tonghae Trading Company, Ltd., first of all, has energetically conducted a political and organisational work for thoroughly arming its functionaries with the great chuche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and uniting them closely around the great leader and the glorious party centre.

The functionaries, proud of living and working under the guidance of the great leader whom they hold in high esteem, have given full play to their patriotic zeal and creative ingenuity and thereby developed the company into a foreign trade corporation of the DPRK which is powerful economically and deeply trusted externally.

It has registered big successes in carrying out the patriotic tasks of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and, especially, ensuring the business activities of Korean traders and manufacturers in Japan.

It is unthinkable apart from the wise leadership of the great leader and his great love that the company has developed today into a trading corporation which has a solid economic foundation and enjoys a high prestige externally under adversity in which the enemies within and without resorted to vicious obstructions.

We firmly believe that the functionaries of the Tonghae Trading Company, Ltd. will register fresh successes in its foreign trade under the banner of the great chuche idea.

CSO: 4120/298

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

KOREAN STUDENTS FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on August 9 met the delegation of Korean students studying at Japanese high schools headed by Yi Sang-i, deputy director of the Choson Chongnyon, which is staying in the socialist homeland, and had a talk with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Kim Chu-yong and other personages concerned were on hand. [Text] [SK100352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 10 Aug 81]

CSO: 4120/298

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CUBAN LECTURE MARKS DPRK'S ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH

SK030440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA)--A lecture was recently given in Havana under the sponsorship of the Cuban Association for Friendship Among the People and the Cuban Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to a report.

Present at the lecture were the chairman of the National Committee of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty Among the People, the chairman of the Cuban Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification, the chairman of the Cuban Association for Friendship Among the People and other personages concerned.

Invited there were the DPRK ambassador to Cuba and officials of his embassy.

The lecture was given by Candelaria Rodriguez, legal adviser to the centre of the Cuban working people, who had visited our country as a member of the international team for the investigation of atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army.

Saying that the great leader of the Korean people General Kim Il-song defeated the Japanese imperialists and liberated Korea by wisely organizing and leading the Korean communist movement and the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he pointed out that after liberation General Kim Il-song, the legendary hero and outstanding leader, carried out democratic reforms in the northern half and founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a democratic, sovereign and independent state.

He noted that the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique provoked a war of aggression on June 25, 1950.

Exposing the atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists during the Korean war, he said:

Under the correct leadership of Comrade President Kim Il-song the heroic Korean people and peoples army defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors for the first time in world history and started them on the downhill.

The main obstacle to the reunification of Korea is U.S. imperialism.

The cause of Korean reunification should be achieved independently and peacefully by the Korean people themselves free from foreign interference in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The Cuban people will always support the Korean people in their just struggle for national reunification.

CSO: 4120/298

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS GUINEA-BISSAU ANNIVERSARY

SK031153 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1105 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 20th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle of the Guinea-Bissau people.

The author of the article says:

On August 3, 1961, the patriots and people of Guinea-Bissau rose in a sacred struggle for freedom and liberation holding arms in their hands. This was a historic event which marked a new turn in the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the Guinea-Bissau people.

In the flames of the grim struggle for freedom and liberation, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau was proclaimed in September 1973 and the complete liberation of the country was achieved next year.

Since independence the Guinea-Bissau people have been striving for the consolidation of the national independence and the independent development of the country, liquidating the evil consequences of the colonial rule.

The Korean people hail all the successes registered by the Guinea-Bissau people since independence.

Today the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Guinea-Bissau are daily developing excellently in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

We wish the Guinea-Bissau people greater success in the struggle for the development and prosperity of the country.

CSO: 4120/298

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'NODONG SINMUN' ARTICLE MARKS NIGER ANNIVERSARY

SKO 31144 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1102 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in an article dedicated to the 21st anniversary of the independence of Niger says that the Korean people extend congratulations to her people on this day.

Pointing out that over the last 21 years the Niger people have registered many successes in consolidating the national independence, the author of the article says:

The Niger Government is struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racism, pursuing the foreign policy of non-alignment.

The Korean people hail the successes made by the Niger people in the building of a new society.

Korea and Niger are separated from each other by a long distance geographically, but they, as members of the non-aligned movement, forged the bonds of friendship and have developed them.

We will continue to make all efforts to further develop and strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations with the Niger people in the idea of the non-aligned movement.

The article notes that the Korean people wish the Niger people greater success in their struggle for progress and prosperity.

CSO: 4120/298

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PAKISTANI GROUPS PREPARE FOR KIM'S 70TH BIRTHDAY

SK020922 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA)--A joint meeting of the groups for the study of Kimilsongism in Karachi, Pakistan, for grandly celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held recently, according to a report.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present at the meeting were many members of the groups for the study of Kimilsongism and followers of the chuche idea in Karachi.

The report delivered to and the resolution adopted at the 4th meeting of the council of the international institute of the chuche idea were conveyed at the meeting.

Letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meeting.

A resolution was also adopted, which says:

Respected and beloved President Kim Il-song is the great thinker and theoretician and outstanding leader of the chuche era who ushered in the most glorious era in human history, the era of independence, by founding the immortal chuche idea.

The fourth meeting of the council of the international institute of the chuche idea decided to grandly celebrate the 70th birthday of respected and beloved President Kim Il-song as the most auspicious international holiday of the peoples who advocate independence, a grand festival of the followers of the chuche idea all over the world.

In response to the resolution of the meeting, we will briskly carry on the activities of our study groups with the approach of the 70th birthday of respected and beloved President Kim Il-song.

After outlining a detailed action program and tasks of the study groups, the resolution says:

By unfolding a brisk work to carry out our resolution, we will contribute to grandly celebrating the 70th birthday of respected and beloved President Kil Il-song as the most auspicious holiday of the progressive people in the whole world and a grand festival of the followers of the chuche idea.

Long live respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, the founder of the great chuche idea!

Long live the immortal chuche idea!

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION--Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on August 3 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity With the Peoples headed by its general secretary Abner Sansao Muthemba. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Kim Sang-chun. [Text] [SK040809 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 4 Aug 81] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity With the Peoples headed by its general secretary Abner Sansao Muthemba left Pyongyang for home on August 4 by plane. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People and chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Kim Sang-chun, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. While staying in our country, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae, inspected educational, cultural and public health institutions in Pyongyang and toured Kaesong area. [Text] [SK050025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 4 Aug 81]

MESSAGE ON INDIAN FLOODS--Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administrative Council, sent a telegram of sympathy to Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India. Upon hearing the news that Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and some other areas of India suffered heavy flood damage and loss, the telegram expresses deep sympathy and consolation to the Indian prime minister, the Indian Government and people in the afflicted areas. The telegram expresses the belief that the Indian Government and people under her dynamic leadership will clear away the aftermath of the flood damage and stabilize the life of people in the afflicted areas at an early date. [Text] [SK030830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 3 Aug 81]

SWISS NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang August 1 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the national day of Switzerland. A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says that on this day the Korean people extend congratulations to the Swiss people. Pointing to the economic development of Switzerland, the article says: Switzerland is striving to develop relations with all countries of the world. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Switzerland in 1974 understanding between the two peoples has deepened. It is the consistent stand of our party to develop friendly relations with all countries friendly to our country. The Korean people will further develop the friendly relations with the Swiss people, holding high the banner of independence,

friendship and peace. Our people wish the Swiss people success in their future work for the prosperity of the country. A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says: Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Switzerland will develop and strengthen in the interests of the two peoples, our people wish the Swiss people new success in their work for the prosperity of the country. [Text] [SK011600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 1 Aug 81]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang July 19--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on July 18 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of professors of Stockholm University, Sweden, headed by Torbjorn Tannsjo, professor of philosophy at Stockholm University, Sweden. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Yi Mong-ho. [Text] [SK201216 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 19 Jul 81 SK]

UPPER VOLTA FAMILY--Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA)--Oumou Zerbo and Kadidiatou Zerbo, daughters of His Excellency Saye Zerbo, head of state and chairman of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress of the Republic of Upper Volta, arrived in Pyongyang on August 3 by plane for a visit to Korea. Hong Il Chon and other personages concerned met them at the airport. [Text] [SK040422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 4 Aug 81]

SIERRA LEONE PRESIDENT GREETED--Pyongyang, 27 Jul (KCNA)--Siaka Probyn Stevens, president of Sierra Leone, recently met the delegation of our country headed by Kim Sang-chun, vice-chairman of the Korean committee for solidarity with the world people, visiting that country to attend a consultative meeting of leading personnel of organisations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people in Africa, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. Expressing deep thanks for the cordial regards, the president asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. The president referred to the friendly and cooperative relations between Sierra Leone and Korea and said the Sierra Leonean people would as ever actively strive for the reunification of Korea. A conversation took place on the occasion in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK262300 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 26 Jul 81]

YUGOSLAV ENVOY--Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)--Premier Yi Chong-ok on July 29 met and had a talk with Ljupco Tavciovski, Yugoslav ambassador to Korea, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. Present there was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok. [Text] [SK292228 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 29 Jul 81]

U.S. SCHOLAR--Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA)--Dr. Bruce Cummings, assistant professor at the Washington University in the United States, arrived in Pyongyang on August 4 by air. [Text] [SK050422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 5 Aug 81]

DANISH YOUTH DELEGATION--Pyongyang August 1 (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on July 31 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Danish Youth Council headed by Niels Tofte, its vice-president. Present there was Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. [Text] [SK010922 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 1 Aug 81]

ENVOY TO GUINEA-BISSAU--Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA)--Joao Bernardo Vieira, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau, on July 16 met Sim Chae-tu, ambassador of our country to his country, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed a personal letter and warm greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the chairman. Expressing deep thanks for the personal letter and warm greetings, the chairman asked the ambassador to convey his friendly regards to the great leader. The chairman wished the great leader happiness and big success in the struggle for national reunification. Invariable is the stand of Guinea-Bissau supporting the reunification of Korea, stressed the chairman. He said that Guinea-Bissau would continue to strengthen and develop friendly and cooperative relations with Korea. The conversation took place in an amicable atmosphere. [Text] [SK040032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 3 Aug 81]

ENVOY TO MALDIVES--Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA)--Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives, on July 28 met DPRK ambassador to his country Pak Min-sop, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed friendly regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the friendly regards and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. The president said that he had a keen interest in the question of Korean reunification and supported the peaceful reunification of Korea. The friendly relations between Maldives and Korea will become closer, the president stressed. The talk proceeded in a warm atmosphere. [Text] [SK040035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 3 Aug 81]

COLOMBIAN CHUCHE OFFICIAL--Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on August 3 met and had a friendly talk with Agustin Villa, chief of the group for the study of the chuche idea of the Antioquia University, Colombia, and executive secretary of the Antioquia Departmental Committee, Colombia, for the study of the chuche idea. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Chang Se-kuk. [Text] [SK040815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 4 Aug 81]

FILMS ON ANTI-U.S. MONTH--Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA)--Korean film shows were recently arranged in Moscow and Sofia on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports. Present there were personages concerned and a large number of people of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. The DPRK ambassador and the military attache of the DPRK Embassy in the Soviet Union and Bulgaria were invited on the occasion. Speeches were made prior to the film shows. Korean films were screened. [Text] [SK031231 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0328 GMT 3 Aug 81]

JAPANESE VIETMAN--Pyongyang August 8 (KCNA)--Chuji Kuno, Liberal Democratic member of the House of Representatives of Japan and chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, and his party left here for home on August 7 by plane. The guests were farewelled at the airport by personages concerned Hyon Chun-kuk and Kim U-chong. During their stay in Korea, the chairman and his party visited historic Mangyongdae, toured various places in Pyongyang and had a rest in Mt. Kumgang-san. [Text] [SK072217 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 7 Aug 81]

OUTGOING PAKISTANI ENVOY--Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA)--Comrade O Chin-u, minister of Peoples Armed Forces, on August 3 met and had a talk with Chulan Rabbani, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him. [Text] [SK040038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 3 Aug 81] Pyongyang August 6 (KCNA)--Premier Yi Chong-ok on August 5 met and had a conversation with Chulan Rabbani, outgoing ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to our country, who paid a farewell call on him. On hand was Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [SK060428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 6 Aug 81] Pyongyang August 8 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on August 7 met and had a conversation with Chulan Rabbani, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to our country, who paid a farewell call on him. Present on the occasion were personages concerned and officials of the Pakistan Embassy here. In the evening Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam arranged a dinner for the ambassador. [Text] [SK072214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 7 Aug 81]

JAPANESE TEACHERS GROUP--Pyongyang August 8 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Society of Japanese Teachers for the Study of the Chuche Idea headed by Tsuyoshi Kimura, chairman of the Niigata, Japan, prefectoral society of high school teachers for the study of the chuche idea and chairman of the executive committee of the Niigata Prefectural High School Teachers Union, left here for home on August 7 by plane. It was seen off by personage concerned Kim U-chong. During its stay in Korea, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and toured various places in Pyongyang and local areas. [Text] [SK080355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 8 Aug 81]

JSP ACTIVISTS--Pyongyang August 8 (KCNA)--The delegation of Tottori prefectoral activists of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Kogen Kosaka, member of the House of Representatives of Japan and general secretary of the special committee for measures on the Korean affairs of the JSP, left here for home on August 7 by plane. The delegation was seen off by Hyon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and other personages concerned. During its stay in Korea, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and toured various places in Pyongyang and local areas. [Text] [SK080337 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 8 Aug 81]

NEW GHANA ENVOY--Pyongyang August 9 (KCNA)--Premier Yi Chong-ok on August 8 met and had a conversation with George H. Arthur, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ghana to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion was Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [SK090938 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0919 GMT 9 Aug 81]

JAPANESE VISITOR--Pyongyang August 7 (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, on August 6 met and had a friendly talk with Chuji Kuno, Liberal Democratic member of the House of Representatives of Japan and chairman of the Dietmen's League for promotion of Japan-Korea friendship. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Kun U-chong. [Text] [SK071113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 7 Aug 81]

U.S. KOREAN ARRIVES--Pyongyang August 6 (KCNA)--Kim Pyong-so, pastor of the First United Methodist Church in Flushing, New York, the U.S.A., arrived in Pyongyang on August 4 by plane. He was met at the airport by Chang Hak-myong, general secretary of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots. [Text] [SK061100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 6 Aug 81]

COLOMBIA-KOREA FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Colombia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture headed by Horacio Rodriguez Plata, former senator and vice-president of the National Academy of History of the Republic of Colombia and president of the Columbia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, flew into Pyongyang on August 10. The delegation was met at the airport by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Korean Society for cultural relations with foreign countries, and other personages concerned. In the evening the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-Colombia Friendship Association arranged a party for the delegation. Chang Se-kuk and Horacio Rodriguez Plata made speeches at the party. [Text] [SK102239 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 10 Aug 81]

JOINT STATEMENT--Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA)--TASS August 8 reported the content of a joint statement of political parties and public organisations of our country adopted at the 67th meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland. TASS said: The Workers Party of Korea, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and other political parties and public organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a joint statement in Pyongyang appealing to the political parties, organisations and people of various strata in South Korea and Koreans abroad to convene a conference for the promotion of national reunification. The joint statement pointed out that the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea in October 1980 and other problems concerning the reunification of the country would be discussed at the conference. The statement also proposed to discuss the problems of realizing collaboration and interchange between the north and the south in different domains and humanitarian problems. Pyongyang or Seoul or Panmunjom was proposed as a venue of the conference. [Text] [SK101530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 10 Aug 81]

MESSAGE FROM MONGOLIAN OFFICIAL--Pyongyang August 8 (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received a message from Comrade J. Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. The reply message wishes the entire working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea great success in further developing the economy and culture of the country and in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of their country. [Text] [SK072212 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 7 Aug 81]

OUTGOING UGANDAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on July 27 received James S.A.K. Oporia-Ekwaro, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Uganda to our country, who paid a farewell call on him. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam was on hand. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador. [Text] [SK272248 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 27 Jul 81]

GHANAIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang August 6 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on August 5 met and had a conversation with George H. Arthur, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ghana to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK060450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 6 Aug 81] Pyongyang August 8 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on August 7 received credentials from George H. Arthur, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ghana to our country. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam was present at the credentials ceremony. After receiving credentials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador. [Text] [SK080401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 8 Aug 81]

MOZAMBIQUE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Pyongyang July 29 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity With the Peoples headed by its general secretary Abner Sansao Muthemba arrived in Pyongyang on July 28 by plane. It was met at the airport by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries who is chairman of the Korean committee for solidarity with the world people, and Kim Sang-chun, vice-chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries, and personages concerned. [Text] [SK290023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 28 Jul 81]

CSO: 4120/298

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

'NODONG SINMUN' COMMENTS ON WESTERN SAHARA ISSUE

SK070653 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang August 7 (KCNA)--The question of Western Sahara should be settled peacefully on the principles of sovereignty, decolonisation and national self-determination in conformity with the interests and ideas of the Organisation of African Unity and the non-aligned movement and with the national interests and desire of the Saharan people, says NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary titled "Question of Western Sahara Should Be Settled on Principle of National Self-Determination."

The author of the commentary points out that the peoples liberation struggle for retaking the lost territory and national sovereignty is going on vigorously in Western Sahara and at the recent 18th summit conference of the Organisation of African Unity adopted a resolution on the question of Western Sahara. This was a victory won by the Saharan people through a vigorous struggle to carry out their just cause, the commentary remarks.

It goes on: The Korean people always support the Saharan peoples just stand for a peaceful solution of the Western Saharan question on the principle of national self-determination and hope that it will be solved peacefully through negotiations between the parties concerned.

It is due to the interference of the imperialists and colonialists that this question has not yet been solved.

By using this question the imperialists and colonialists try to drive a wedge among the countries concerned and divide and alienate them from each other and thereby defeat the countries in this region one by one and realise their aggressive design on this region with ease. But their manoeuvres are bound to go awry in face of the united struggle of the African people.

Any interventionist and aggressive manoeuvres against Western Sahara must be discontinued and the national independence of the Saharan people and their right to self-determination be respected.

As in the past, our people will in the future, too, actively support the Saharan people in their just struggle for the decolonization and complete liberation of Africa and Western Sahara and for national independence.

CSO: 4120/298

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

28 Aug. 1981